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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVII.--NO. 16.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION THE SOUTH AND THE WILMOT PROVISO The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, the organ of south-

n democracy, thus sounds the tocsin for slavery : But some of the southern papers any, why is on the war, if the Mexican territory acquired a indemnity be admitted, through the action of the free States, as free territory, to the exclu-sion of southern rights? Why not stop the war, and withdraw our forces, and not add another inch ritory? These very arguments are calculate urage the north in their grasping designs. an entire surrender at discretion of like an entire autrement at the solution of the rights to the anti-slavery prejudices of the I would, moreover, make our govern-laughing-stock of the world, to be inby every nation who fear the agrees of our free institutions, and would com-eto put us down. It would be a dishonora-retreat from a position which we cannot abanwithout injury and disgrace. Our true poli-to finish the war, to secure sufficient territory indemnity for the wrongs done us by Mexiand if then the north shall insist upon makthe whole territory free, and force us to a sep-tion, the south may yet receive, for her own an equitable share of the territory thus acquirher own blood and treasure. May that day distant; and if we now ingloriously surren-

r distant; and the advantages obtained in Mexico, we appre-that it will give new encouragement to the hern fanatics, and hasten the fatal moment. The Richmond, (Va.) Whig, the organ of southen whiggery, by a correspondent, thus speaks of the proviso, in connection with the Whig candifor Congress;

This startling 'proviso,' which passed the House of Representatives, came upon us, to use the lansee clearly the fixed determination of a very res portion of the Northern delegation to trample Southern rights, in contempt of the spirit of promise, which was identified at the formation ust regard this question as of paramount imporour confederacy itself. As Southern men, we we think it portends great changes in at organization of parties; perhaps the before the next session of Congress closes,

a great Southern party. On this subject, Mr. Newton, and all Southern Whigs, must act with Mr. Calhoun. It is a matter first importance that Virginia should send nable and well-informed delegation to the lower he South from the funaticism of the North. ton, the District would have a Representative

in another article, the Richmond Whig says-

Certain it is, that if our limits should be enlargd by the cession of territory south of the Misson ise, the South will not be restrained by Congressional interdiction in occupying it, and when it shall, at a future day, apply for admisas slaveholding States into the Union, that be withheld from them by a Northern major-will nevertheless be asserted and maintainat all hazards- peaceably if we can, forcibly we must.' The voice of the citizens of Riched in their resolutions, is the voice the unanimous South."

GEN. TAYLOR FOR THE PRESIDENCY. To us, the idea of any President appointing his recessor, has always been one of horror. We we trembled for the consequences to the instituons of our country. But there are exceptions to general rules; and thank Gop, although Presiton his successor to the Presidential chair, the ople of the United States, much as they may dewill, with one accord, promptly and gratefully re-spond to it. All the parties and all the politicians in the country, may combine against him; Aboli-ticism, Fourierism and Radicalism, may unite to him down; the North may rally as it pleases on Wilmor Provisos, and the cry of SLAVE-LDER may be uttered from every Abolition press and Abolition throat in the whole Union, but it great, generous and grateful seeple will unite with one accord, to place him in e very seat of him who planned his destruction; not only do honor to will once more, and we trust, er hush the cry of disunion, and unite the North the bonds of fellowship and fra al love. Honor—Insting honor—to General lorand the Spartan band with which he fought is way to Monterey.'-N. Y. Courier & Enq.

CALEB CUSHING IN NEW-ORLEANS. A very large and enthusiastic meeting ' was held he Commercial Exchange in New Orleans on the Mil ult to commemorate the victory of Buena Vis-The Mayor presided.

Col. Peyton introduced the several speakers to meeting in a most felicitous manner. Col. stend to. His remarks were elegantly conceiv-and embodied. After a very brief personal in-oduction, he spoke of the fitness of commencing one in New-Orleans—upon ground consecrated yose of the greatest achievements in our history movement to commemorate this latter achieveto of the plains of Chalmette was rapturous ceived, and the association of his name with wn himself equally great, drew down thun-

oke of the magnitude of the present war, st scale upon which it had been now prosecuted. He illustrated these points history, and having clearly unfolded his idea iss and grandeur, he proceeded to draw our success practical lessons of instruction; irst, the question was now settled that this ompetent to wage an aggressive for with success; secondly, we were taught estimate rightly the professional soldier, despise the cant cry of the danger of a army' in this Republic; and, lastly, we ught, if we needed the lesson, the value of lligent and patriotic citizen soldiery. dea was skilfully educed and happily ill-Then followed a discriminating eulogy of Taylor, by pointing out the distinctive traits great captain possessed by him.

DESERVEDLY RISSED.

The Hutchinson Family must needs lug in abor songs at the North, and are getting hissed it. The N. Y. Sunday Atlas says that they are er and interesting, but foolishly fanatical young ple, and after having been poinfully hissed at y concert in New-York, though with no other tribance. ances, have been obliged to abandon their areas, have been obliged to abandon their is in Philadelphia by the Mayor, for fear of break in that more excitable and much less y city. These vocalists fancy that they are m. Doubtless they feel proud and happy, and they consider the persecutions to which the subject of the su what they consider the persecutions to which are subjected. They sing distasteful and ofa great thing to be and of. Let them go into Mexico, and sing 'Hait shabia,' or into a catholic country, and sing against the Church, and they will get a plenty



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUT COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1847.

uctantly undertakes to do so. But it is, by no

THE CHRISTIAN MIRROR. EAST MACRIAS, (Me.) April 3, 1847.

MR. GARRISON :

the proper department of the Liberator, a short ac- Israelites, but curses died away upon his lips, and Cherryfield in this county, furnished by a correspondent to the Christian Mirror, with the editor's comments thereon. So far as these notices are merely of dire duty, he begins to bless, but all his words impiety, I have no disposition to express any dissat- of denunciations would be left him, if he should sit isfaction or displeasure. But, inasmuch as I am down sturdily to curse? made to figure as a mere humble individual, in a Such blessings as these has the Christian Mirror, whole category of slanderers and defamers, (of whom for the last ten years, pronounced upon the more I have the audacity to believe, you are chief,)-and realous advocates of slave emancipation; such prayas the articles show the spirit of hostility, which the ers has he offered for the success of their heaven-inso-called religious press have ever manifested towards spired enterprise. How stupid and ungrateful must the more earnest advocates of human freedom-I they be, not to appreciate the utility of such amiable have thought that some notice of them might be rele- and paternal God-speeds! vant to the general interests of the cause.

numerous readers of that paper, a meeting, which, so distinctness, and at the unusual character of such an far as it was not marred by my own irreverent colum- expression from the lips of a clergyman, than to be nics, was singularly interesting and effective, and seriously displeased at its impoliteness. These percalculated to exert a good influence generally.' All, sons referred to as going back, and carrying an evil that made an account of an anti-slavery convention report of the land with them, are probably those clerinot entirely out of place in the Christian Mirror, was cal compromisers, who have become quite disgusted its censure upon the proceedings. The Mirror's at the rugged and ungracious nature of the works, to public are only informed that such convocations are now and then held, when the editor and his friends which they had pledged their spent and scanty real; have, as in this case, some rebuke to administer, some and praise of their parishes, quite awed and satisfied dent have all thanks for his prefatory and subsequent the ecclesiastic state, behind which American slavecommendations and narrations. Some little light ry has entrenched itself. Let no unamiable person may thereby come to the fixed eyes, that never have seek to mar the joy of their regained fellowship and seen men or things, except in this Mirror. It might confidence with their ancient allies! come thereby to the knowledge of a class of readers, As to fruitlessness of abolition benevolence, though that there was such a thing going on as a Mexican buying off the oppressor, and attempting to decimate war, about which some eccentric individuals thought his victims for the purpose of banishing them to to think, that to perpetrate upon a whole race of men, pose, is no favorite part of the scheme of abolitionisis, the combined crimes of robbery, adultery, and mur- even such kind of charities, so far as my observation der, was at least as flagrant a sin as it would be to extends, has oftenest come from the more obnoxious dance, to travel on Sunday, or to be a Roman Cath- and ultra of this same class of reformers. olie or a Unitarian.

that convention, I do not know that I ought to com- to hint his wishes in the form of such an uninspired plain. It is not all I said, or exactly as I said it; vaticination as he has ventured; but one would rath out I would not trust my own recollection to contra- er choose to stake his reputation as a prophet on the dict that of the person who reported me-and I am prediction that the time would soon come, when a willing now to endorse the opinions which he has paper, which was mainly the Mirror of party prejuimputed to me. I did class the Christian Mirror in dice and narrow dogmatism, would be four the same category with the New-York Herald, Ob- fit to reflect the practical and beneficent Christianity server, and Journal of Commerce, as opposing that of a more religious age. manifestation, which practical Christianity has assumed in this age and country, of apposition to American Slavery, and thus, however conformed they may be to the past phases of Christianity, per- referred to by Mr. Talbot, but we find in the Bangor petuated in the doctrines of the Church, as being Gazette the following extract from the communicaopposed to the Christianity of to day, and the present tion of the Mirror's correspondent : aspect of the kingdom of heaven. I regarded them aspect of the kingdom of heaven. I regarded them as having together attempted to bull the conscience of the American people, to prevent its being touched by repentance for its worst and most heaven-daring sins; and, as thus they have counteracted the appronant of the religious sentiment, as being the content of the religious sentiment of the priate operation of the religious sentiment, as being those papers uttered his sentiments or not; that it essentially irreligious. As the same journals have was impossible for a man to read a paper a year been found palliating and excusing the without frightful immoralities of slavery, uttering ten words cial man needed a commercial paper; that the of rebuke against the zealous friend of the slave, to New-York Herald and the New-York Journal of one against the slaveholder, I considered their influence as immoral.

where others, with like freedom, were uttering their character. So the religion own sentiments, as opposits to my own, as mine Ghristian Mirror purported to be such; but it was a could be to any.

in common with many others, I had long felt how like a dead weight this too influential paper had immoral, opposed to all moral reform and progress, and they ought to be ranked with the New-York peded the anti-slavery and other reforms in this State, peded the anti-slavery and other reforms in this State, and because I deemed that the true statement of its position, and the application of a correct and descriptive epithet, would do more to break the charm of its influence, than any complimentary solicitation of its patronage and favor. When an evil thing is flatly told that it is evil, half its power of mischief is gone. There was at least one Congregational minister present: to him I looked expecting him to achieve the sland and the Journal of Commerce.

I quote from memory, and may not give Mr. Talbu's language exactly; but it is his substantially, and so far as I can remember, his verbally. This charge was made publicly, and no one stood up to vindicate the traduced, or rebuke the sland and the Journal of Commerce.

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If, in throwing a small stone, I have hit and marred or broken one of the images of sectarian idolatry, I ter; but no such rebuke was uttered. Love for the am well pleased at my iconoclastic effort.

The reason why they did not undertake to do so was, in the case of the first two probably, that they were to refine it, I send it to you that you may vindicate. duly mortified by the fact, that such charges were your own cause. too true, and that I had but logically and plainly Also, the following comment of the Rev. Mr. Cum stated what they and many other good men had long mings, editor of the Mirror, on the same subject : felt. The reason why 'Propriety' did not eall my

next takes me in hand, classing me with a set of men to whom he applies various epithets, and of whom he seems to entertain no very complimentary opinion. 'Wisdom and prodence' seem to suggest, in the first instance, 'that he should be silent' altogether. To appease his correspondent, however, he consents to add a few words, to the effect, in the first parasity, that he has been before about the first parasity, but he has been before about the first parasity, with firey zeal, and at the same time fall under the severe displeasure and rebuke of him, who is Lord of all. We would they might know and feel, that he who beter the severe displeasure and rebuke of him, who is Lord of all. graph, that he has been before obnoxious to a clique of professed reformers, and 'that the God whom he served,' and with whom he considered himself a great favorite, 'had taken the work of vindication We might give a catalogue of reasons for not en-

in the next paragraph, to recal his Christianity, and deem from slavery, he applies with much more confidence to those denounced 'anti-religious slavery to him, that it is his business 'to bless and pray for them that despitefully use him,' and by the sheer force of the command, which he quotes, he re-filled?"

Soft rebukes in blessings ended,'

but quite the reverse; for he only prays that they may feel how great sinners they are, and that they are certainly 'doomed to the punishment of hell. My DEAR SIR-I have requested you to insert in The old heathen prophet was sent forth to curse the ount of a recent anti-slavery convention, held at he could only bless the people, whom God had blessersonal, and convey a deserved or undeserved re- turn to maledictions. If he can write thus against those whom he undertakes to bless, what vocabulary

ant to the general interests of the cause.

As to the charge of 'lying like the devil,' which our editor makes or endorses, as no specifications are spondent of the Christian Mirror, for reporting to the made, one is more disposed to wonder at is blust apprecation to invoke. Let the discreet correspon- by the array of sanctities and honored names, and

othing too severe could be said. They might come tropical and miasmatic continent, or for other pur-

The field of prophecy seems open to both sides, With regard to the report of my own remarks at and it is perfectly competent for my reverend reprover

IF We have not received a copy of the Mirro

When I entered at 10 o'clock on Thursday, Mr. Commerce were good commercial papers, and an swered all the business purposes of a commercia man; but they were immoral in their influence, and I said this as the free utterance of my thought, ought to be supplanted by papers of good mora man requ ould be to any.

I said it not out of personal animosity, but because, irreligious; their influence was anti-religious and

slave has soured the milk of human kindness My definitions may be incorrect, my logic at fault, some breasts, and transformed it into bitter hate. my moral perceptions perverse. If so, it was in the power of the 'brother editor' and 'brother minister' the Gazette, to refute the slanderer, and vindicate the character of a brother editor, but, alas, uo such magnanimity was there. The bear alled the character of a brother editor, but, alas, uo such

But our friend should know, that what he heard is nothing very unusual with a small class of protest that he deemed it much more discreet to appeal at once to the prejudices of a certain public, and not add to his embarrassment, by calling our proof to substantiate my charges. He reports me at head quarters as a culprit no longer safe to run at large, a fit victim for such ecclesiastic censure as can be made to bear upon me.

But our friend should know, that what he heard is nothing very unusual with a small class of professed reformers; and further, that the God whom we serve has, in some instances, taken the work of vindication into his own hands. Some, who, without cause, have treated us in this manner, are suffering a retribution, which we have no heart to aggravate, but are well content to leave both the process and the result with the Judge of all.

Besides, this may be a case, calling for the practical application of that divine counsel:—'Bless

served,' and with whom he considered himself a great favorite, 'had taken the work of vindication into his own hands,' and that these scoffers 'were mow suffering a retribution,' which he was looking upon with vast content and comfort—'calm as a summer's morning' in the assurance, that the same hand would still continue to break the teeth of all his enemies. I can only express my surprise at such heathenish and abominable notions of the Divine heathenish and abominable notions of the Divine Providence, and my convictions that whatever the god, whom he may serve, may do, the true God will lead himself to no such vindictive purposes.

Mixing the old and the new dispensation, he seems, in the next paragraph, to recal his Christianity, and

AN ADDRESS TO THE OFFICE BEARERS | Seeing this is the case, why should good men be AND MEMBERS OF THE FREE CHURCH fo truggling, as if OF SCOTLAND.

On her present Connexion with the Slaveholding Churches of America. From the Committee of the conduct of the American churches? We think that their abilities could scarcely be employed to less advantage, than in endeavoring to form and perpetuate an alliance between the church and the slaveholder. In what other light can these efforts be regarded the second of the Continued.) As we cannot here enter on the Scripture argument at large, we shall confine ourselves to the case of Philemon and Onesimus. We think it quite clear, that, though it be always alleged by our opponents, this passage is no proof that a slaveholder was ever admitted into the church. It is allow-

ed, on all hands, that the word which, in the epistle to Philemon, is translated servant, sometimes signifies a slaw, and sometimes a servant. The precise meaning of that word must, therefore, be determined meaning of that word must, therefore, be determined by the facts of the passage in which it occurs. But, in the first place, not one of the facts mentioned in the epistle to Philemon shews that Paul uses the word there to signify a slave; they are, all, as ap-plicable to some other relation. In the second place, after a careful consideration of the passage, we are of opinion, that Onesimus was a young man who was nearly related to Philemon, and who had for-metry heap in his bause as a servant, but who was nearly related to Philemon, and who had for-merly been in his house as a servant, but who, having been guilty of some breach of trust, had run away from his service and gone to Rome, where he was converted to the Christian faith, by the spostle Paul, who persuaded him to return to Philemon, and wrote this epistle to promote a reconcili-tion between the parties. This view harmonizes with the whole facts of the case, and it seems to be demanded by verse 16th, in which the apostle directs Philemon to receive him back as 'a brother beloved, especially to me, how much more to thee, both beloved, especially to me, how much more to thee, both in the flesh and in the Lord.' Now, the word flesh, in the flesh and in the Lord.' Now, the word flesh, in Scripture, frequently is used to denote a blood relation. Thus, Laban calls Jacob, who was his sister's son, 'his flesh.' 'And Laban said to him, sister's son, 'his flesh.' 'And Laban said to him, and noble-minded consistency are not unknown to surely thou art my bone and my flesh.' (Gen. xxiz, large classes of plulanthropists on this side of the large classes of plulanthropists on the large classes of plulanthropists on the large classes of plulanthropists on this side of the large classes of plulant 14.) The brethren of Joseph speak of him in a Atlantic. I do not wonder, therefore, that you similar manner. 'Come,' said they, 'and let us sell him to the Ishmaelites, and let not our hand be used the Evangelical Alliance, and that you should have a sho upon him; for he is our brother, and our flesh, should have surmised that that body had not taken (Gen. xxxvii. 27.) Since the word flesh sometimes signifies a near relative, when Paul calls Onesimus philemon's 'brother in the flesh,' this may signify, that they were nearly related. And if verse 16th be attentively considered, we think it renders such an interpretation necessary. In the first alone, the property of an interpretation necessary. In the first place, Paul calls him brother beloved, especially to me, how much more to thee. One simus was a brother, he-union, were unen whose hearts were as sound as one this great and more and more than the call of the ministers and delegates to the World's Convention on Christian Union, were used to the world of the ministers and delegates to the World's Convention on Christian Union, were used to the world of the ministers and delegates to the World's Convention on Christian Union, were used to the world of the ministers and delegates to the World's Convention on Christian Union, were used to the world of the ministers and delegates to the World's Convention on Christian Union, were used to the world of the ministers and delegates to the World's Convention on Christian Union, were used to the world of the ministers and delegates to the World's Convention on Christian Union, were used to the world of the ministers and delegates to the World's Convention on Christian Union, were used to the world of the ministers and delegates to the World's Convention on Christian Union, were used to the world of the ministers and delegates to the world of the ministers and delegates to the world of the ministers and delegates to the world of the ministers and the world of the world of the ministers and the world of the world of the ministers and the wore world of the ministers and the world of the ministers and the w loved by all the church, but he was loved specially oak on this great and momentous question; men by Paul; even Paul's love, however, was short of who have no sympathy with slaveholding in any by Paul; even Paul's love, however, was shorted for the attachment which he knew Philemon felt for him. But it we consider that Paul was the instrument by whom Onesimus was converted, it will not be easy to see any ground for the declaration, that he was an object of greater love to Philemon than to the apostle, unless upon the supposition, that he was a relative of his master. In the account, that he was a relative of his master. In the account, the was a relative of his master. In the account, the place, Paul speaks of Onesimus as a brother beloved to himself, but he speaks of him as being to Philemon 'a brother beloved hath in the flash and in the Lord,' words which clearly intimate that he was related to Paul as a brother only in the Lord, but that he was related to Philemon as a brother both in the flash and in the Lord. Now, we should like toknow, how Onesimus could be called Philemon's prother in the flash, and, especially, how he could be called his brother in the flash, in a sense could be called his brother in the flesh, in a sense in which he was not a brother in the flesh to the apostle except, on the supposition that he was a near and dear relative. This exposition, in the third place, accounts, fully, for the great and surpassing affection which Philemon had for Onesimus, and it is perfectly consistent with all the facts in the pasting the formula of the property of the pro affection which Philemon had for Oaesimus, and it is perfectly consistent with all the facts in the passage; consistent with the fact that Onesimus had injured Philemon, and that he was in his debt; consistent with the apostle's deference to Philemon's will respecting him, he being his guardian as well as his master, and especially, consistent with the fact, that the apostle beseches Philemon to receive him back. This interpretation of the nass of Christians with us, contemplate with the dumost horror and disgust, the pro-slave-

ord.'

But, allowing, for the sake of argument, that will ever be at your command. nesimus had been a slave, and Philemon a slave older, it cannot be proved, it cannot even be rendered nlikely, that Onenmus had not run away, before hilemon was converted; and as Paul commanded, at he should be received back, 'not now as a slave, unlikely, that Oneni but above a slave;' in that case it cannot be shewn

mon was ever a slaveholder after he beame a Christian. But, still farther, allowing for the sake of argu- strikes down the free and noble testimony But, still farther, allowing for the sake of argument, that slavelodders were admitted, generally, in thousands, if you will, into the apostolic church, even this, will be but an indifferent apology for the position which the American churches hold in regard to slavery. It lifts up the head of slaveholding programs and slavery. It lifts up the head of slaveholding programs and of their apologists, and does what it can to perpetuate the forced and unnatural alliance between slavery and the church. It goes to divorce Christianity from morality, and to maintain that men may be good Christians, and to maintain that men may be good Christians, and to maintain that men may be good Christians, and to maintain that men may be good Christians, and philauthropists against American slavery. It lifts up the head of slaveholding programs and of their apologists, and does what it can to perpetuate the forced and unnatural alliance between slavery and to characteristics. she did expel it. In America, on the other hand, and yet perpetuate, sanction and defend the worst slavery has arisen in a land where the gospel previously existed; it has arisen in the bosom of the church, and been nourished at her breasts, and tally ruinous, both to religion and morality, for extiganity was the destroyer of slavery; in America, it has been its nurse. In ancient times, the gospel was like the rising sun, gradually dispelling the darkness; in America, slavery has been, like a vial of darkness; in America, slavery has been, like a vial of darkness, poured upon the mid-day sun. The fact, that Christianity abolished slavery, in primitive times, proves that the relation between religion and yet perpetuate, sanction and defend the worst opportunite, and yet perpetuate, sanction and defend the worst opportunite, and yet perpetuate, sanction and defend the worst opportunite, and yet opportunite, and yet perpetuate, sanction and defend the worst opportunite, and yet perpetuate, sanction and defend the worst opportunite, and yet perpetuate, sanction and defend the worst opportunite, and yet perpetuate, sanction and defend the worst opportunite, and yet perpetuate, sanction and defend the worst opportunite, and yet perpetuate, sanction and defend the sun.

It is based upon principles utterly false, and fatter that Christian men have nothing to du with a moral conduct, and even so crying a sin as slavery, should not be made at all a condition of Christian fellowship;—and that the most efficient way to abolish. Southern slavery is, to fellowship fact, that Christian it has a moral transfer and yet perpetuate, and yet yet and yet a word of the sun.

It is based upon principles utterly false, and facture, and yet yet a moral transfer and yet yet and yet yet yet. fact, that Christianity abolished slavery, in primitive times, proves that the relation between religion and slavery, was different in the apostles' days from what it is in America at present—as different as friendship is from hostility—the one, abolishes alavery, the other, creates it, festers it, preserves it. The cases are, therefore, altogether different, and the parties deserve opposite treatment. The admission of slaveholders into the primitive church is to be judged of with the lenity due to a church in a location and in sinfinite benevolence deserve opposite treatment. to be judged of with the lenity due to a church in a state of erection—due to a church that is, zealously, reforming, and gradually purifying the whole mass slavery."—Obertin Evangelist. of society, but which has not yet accomplished its work fully; but the slaveholding of America is to be treated with the holy severity due to a church in a state of defection—due to a church that had light, and quenched it—due to a society that has lowered the goapel to suit the temperature of a slaveholding region.

Thus, it appears, that the

also seen, tast, even when it is conceded that he had been a slave, this does not prove that Philemon ever was a slaveholder after he became a Christian, inasmuch as it cannot be shewn that Onesimus had not run away before his master's conversion; and, in fine, we have seen, that, even conceding that slaveholders were admitted into the apostolic churches, this is no apology for our American heathers, imasmuch as arginitive Christianity abalinasmuch as it cannot be shewn that Onesimus had not run away before his master's conversion: Very few clergymen, except Congregationalists, and, in fine, we have seen, that, even conceding that slaveholders were admitted into the apostolic churches, this is no apology for our American brethren, imasmuch as primitive Christianity abeliabed a slavery that formerly existed, while American Christianity has, during a very brief period, allowed 3,000,000 of slaves to spring up in the midst of her noonday effulgence.

slaveholder. In what other light can these efforts be regarded, than as attempts, made by good men, and in perfect honesty, to mingle a polluted stream with the pure waters of the sanctuary—as attempts to graft the Upas tree upon the tree of life? Is it not, especially, wonderful, that the Epistle to Philemon, so beautiful in sentiment, so delicate in expression, as instinct with all that is fine and tender. pression, so instinct with all that is fine, and tender. pression, so instinct with all that is fine, and tender, and pure, and self-denying, is it not wonderful, that this Epistle should have been appealed to as a Divine charter for the slave-trade? Is it not wonderful, that holy men should now use it, as a golden key, to open the doors of the sanctuary to the slave-holder? This is, indeed, wonderful; but it is not astonishing, that slaveholders, thus taught, should look upon the system of slavery as a system sanctioned by God! tioned by God!

From the Dover Morning Star. THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND SLAVEHOLDERS.

TO THE FREE-WILL BAPTISTS OF AMERICA. Mr DEAR BRETHREN:-From my first knowledge of the Free-will Baptists in America, to the present hour, I have felt my heart closely knit to them, not only on account of their Christian doc-trines, but for their earnest and devoted labors in behalf of the poor slave. Your thorough, unmis takable principles and practice on slavery, have given you a high place in the estimation of the ance from the beginning, that your fears are utter-ly groundless. Five-sixchs of the ministers and delegates to the World's Convention on Christian

receive him back. This interpretation of the passage, we had arrived at by a careful study of the epistle, when, opening the pages of Macknight, and turning to verse 16th, we there read, 'by calling Onesimus Philemon's brother "in the flesh," the apostle meant that he was of the same nation with Philemon, or perhaps someway related to him. As the original word translated servant, in this epistle, sometimes signifies a slave, it cannot be shewn that, here, it necessarily means a slave. All the facts of the case are perfectly consistent with the supposition, that Philemon and Onesimus were relatives—a supposition, with which the whole epistle harmonizes, and which seems to be demandepistle harmonizes, and which seems to be demand-ed by the facts, first, the word translated flesh fre-quently signifies a blood relation; second, Onesimus was a brother to Paul in the Lord but the fact of the second of the vas a brother to Paul in the Lord, but he was a cere sympathy with them in their formidable un-rother to Philemon both in the flesh and in the dertaking. Rely on it, you have our most earness dertaking. Rely on it, you have our most earnest

Yours, most truly.

London, March 3, 1847.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

We need not say that we deplore this result, as one of the most disastrous events of the age. It

From the New-York Journal of Commerce. EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

in a state of defection—due to a church that had light, and quenched it—due to a society that has lowered the gospel to suit the temperature of a slaveholding region.

Thus, it appears, that there is no good reason for supposing that Onesimus was a slave; we have also seen, that, even when it is conceded that he had been a slave, this does not prove that Philemon ever was a slaveholder after he became a Christian, inasmuch as it cannot be shewn that Onesimus had not run away before his master's conversion: Very few clergymen, except Congregationalists.

The All men are born free and equal-with n natural, essential and unalienable rights-among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery-held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

IT Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!!) Democratic, (!!!) America every year,

1 Immediate, Unconditional Emancipa I Slaveholders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers. are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and men stealers-a race of monsters unparalelled in their as sumption of power, and their despote cruelty

The existing Constitution of the United States i 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.
NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 849.

ming down called out, 'Are you going to the rangelical Alliance?' 'Where is it?' said we-Yonder, where the smake comes out, he replied. He was in a mistake however, for the smoke was from the Tribune's steam engine. The following question must be very settlement of the slavery question must be very satisfactory to all who can bring their minds to it:

I masmuch as the peculiar circumstances of this country seem to demand an expression of sentiment on the subject of slavery, this Alliance declares that a discrimination is to be used between those who hold slaves, not by their own fault, or for the sake of their own advantage, but from motives entirely benevolent, and those who hold their fellow creatures in bondage for the sake of gain; and that the former are to be regarded as entitled to fellowship, whilethe latter cannot be received as members of the Alliance. · Inasmuch as the peculiar circumstances of this nembers of the Alliance

From the Massachusetts Spy.

THE GREAT SLAUGHTER HOUSE. The extent to which the business of human butchery is carried on by James K. Polk & Co., at their great slaughter-house in Mexico, is not generally realized by the people of this country, generally realized by the people of this country, who have to furnish, not only a portion of the victims, but to pay, also, the whole of the expense.

Do our people realize, that, if the accounts which have reached us, of the battle at Buena Vista are nave reached us, of the battle at Buena Vista are correct, the number of men who fell therein is equal to the whole adult population of sixteen towns of the size of Mendon, Rutland, Warren, or West Boylston; that it is equal to one fourth of all the legal voters in the whole county of Worcester? This, too, it will be remembered, is the result of only a single action out of many. If a bleedy nly a single action out of many. If a bloody marauder had suddenly come upon us with a troop marauder had suddenly come upon us with a troop of assassins, and slain a fourth part of the men of this county, or the whole adult males of twelve or fifteen towns, would there not have been, think ye, wailing and woe in all our borders? Would any execution that could be poured out upon the hands of such blood thirsty and heaven defined ds of such blood-thirsty and heaven murderers, be deemed too severe? Yet what would be the difference between it and what has taken place, except that in the case supposed, the scene would be here, amongst ourselves, and the scene would be here, amongst ourselves, and the victims would be ourselves, while the real case is nt a distance, and the sufferers are, mostly, those not of our kin and acquaintance? Yet the aggregate of suffering has been as great, as many domestic ties have been sundered, and misery and wo have been carried into as many families, as would have been in the other case. It is horrible, it is appalling, to think of, that this terrible wick-edness, this awful sin against heaven, is chargeable not upon an ignorant and barbarous people, who know no better, but upon ourselves and our agents upon us, who profess to be the most enlightened

we have spoken of the loss of life and suffering occasioned by only one battle. That includes but a small portion of the mortality and consequent a small portion of the mortality and consequent affliction to dependents, relatives, and friends, which are caused by the wars. Instead of one battle, there have been, and will be many. And it is estimated that the mortality induced by the clinate, the privations of the troops, and the changed habits of living, will be twice or three times as great as the loss in battles. Of the many thousands, which go forth from this country into that war, those bust qualified to judge, estimate that more than one half will never return.

The loss of life, then, caused by the war in the

The loss of life, then, caused by the war in the first year of its progress, may be safely estimated at no less than ten thousand men on our part alone. The loss of the Mexicans, if we may credit the accounts that are given us, will amount to much more than that number—but, call it the same, and we have twenty thousand men butchered in one year, to gratify the cannibal propensities of James K. Polk and his slaveholding and slave upholding adherents. It may be safely estimated, that every one of these men had, on an average, not less than six persons connected with them by the dearest of family ties,—as father, mother, son, brother, sister, or wife. This would make one hundred and twenty thousand more persons, who, in one year, are compelled to submit to the disruption of these ties by

his unboly war. ave spoken, only, of the butchery, and the an butchery, the deaths from the hard-We have ships of the camp, &c., and the sufferings in con sequence, to those immediately connected with the victims. The vast amount of demoralization caused by the war, and the crippled and disc condition of those who go to it and return condition of those who go to it and return with their lives, would make a fearful item in the ag-

gregate of the evils of the war, to say nothing of the immense expense, the pecuniary losses, and derangement of business, consequent thereon.

In view, then, of all these considerations, we would ask, if the slave power is not taxing us too severely? For all these things we shall be held to a strict account. As a nation, retribution will ina strict account. As a nation, retribution will in a strict account. As a nation, retribution with in-evitably come upon us, as it always has upon all other nations that have done wickedly, and as, by the very laws of our being, ordained by a wiso Providence, it ever will. Well would it be for us the very laws of our being, ordained by a Crus-Providence, it ever will. Well would it be for us as individuals, if this would settle the account; but it will not. Every one will be held to answer for the part he has taken in the war, and to those who have aided and abetted it, we would say, in the language of Dr. Franklin, 'Look upon your hands! they are red with your brothers' blood!'

NO NEED OF THE PROVISO.

Some of the Northern Locofoco papers are en-deavoring to satisfy their readers with the rejection of the Wilmot provise by saying that it would have no legal force, and is moreover unnecessary, beno legal force, and is moreover unnecessary, because as they say, and say truly, that as slavery does not exist in the Moxican provinces they wish to annex, so it could not exist by any law of the United States, should such Mexican provinces become American territories. Those who listen to such an argument would do well to remember how Tryan because a slave State. Slavery was about Texas became a slave State. Slavery was abolished throughout the Republic of Mexico in 1829. From that time, slavery was illegal in Texas, and yet southern planters continued to take their slaves into Texas, and hold them not only without law, but against law, for seven years. During all this time, had a slave claimed his freedom and had any one to help him carry his case into the courts of one to help him carry his case into the courts of Texas, he would have established it. But the law was not enforced. No man dared to vindicate the legal rights of the slave. He would have been shot down like a wild beast, or been hung on the shot down like a wild beast, or been hung on the first tree, had he done so. For seven years, slave-ery in Texas existed by club law or mob law, under the code of Lynch, and no other, until 1836, when Texan independence was declared, and slavery laws enacted. What is to prevent the same thing from being done in other Mexican territory, which was done in Texas? It is not enough that the laws of the United States are silent on the subject. They must prohibit slavery, and be arrayed in all their force against it, for slavery will creep in, as Mr. Hamlin truly said, like Satan into Paradise; and when once there, we shall be told of vested as Mr. Hamlin truly said, like Satan into Paradise; and when once there, we shall be told of vested rights of property, the guaranties of the Constitution, &c., &c., and very plausibly urged that the people of the new State must determine for themselves whether they will have slavery or not. The active planters will then get up a constitution, as in Texas and Florida, forbidding emancipation, and fix it so, as in those States, that it cannot be altered withdout the consent of a two-birded mariery of bester. out the consent of a two-thirds majority of both Houses of two successive Legislatures. The best way is to cut the matter short at once, by a positive prohibition, as the sages of the Revolution did in the ordinance of 1787, which applied to the then ex-

### AMERICAN ATROCITIES. CAMP OF THE ARMY AT AGUA NUEVA

Some most unfortunate events have transpired in our column lately, which will arouse the vengeance of the paisanos' in this country against our troops, and will furnish the disaffected at home with new food for vituneration against the home with new food for vituperation against the home with new food for vituperation against the war. Occasional marders of our men have been perpetrated ever since we have been in the country—all killed by the lasso. The Arkansas regiment of horse, from their having been employed. have lost four or five of their men. The day beparticularly exposed to this gene. The day behave lost four or five of their men. The day before yesterday, it was reported that one of their number had been killed by the Mexicans, as he number had been killed by the day before, had been missing from camp since the day before, when he went out to look for his horse. Search was made for the body, and it was found

about a thousand yards from our camp, with a lasso around the neck, and tied to a prickly pear, having been dragged some three hundred yards upon the face through the chaparral. It presen upon the face through the chaparin. It presents a horrible sight: the name of the young man was Colqiett, a nephew of the Senator. The Arkansas men vowed vengeance deep and sure. Yesterday morning, a number of them, some thirty to the prognation. perhaps, went out to the foot of the mountain the side of the mountain, to which the 'paisano' of Agua Nueva had fled upon our approach, and soon commenced an indiscriminate and bloody massacre of the poor creatures, who had thus flood to the mountains and fastnesses for security. A number of our regiment being out of camp, I proposed to Col. Bissell to mount our horses and ride to the scene of earnage, where I knew, from the dark insimuntions of the night before, that blood was run-ning freely. We hastened out as hastily as possi-ble but owing to the thick chaparrals, the work of death was over before we reached the horrible ene, and the perpetrators were returning to camp glutted with revenge.

Let us no longer complain of Mexican barbari-

ty-poor, degraded, 'priest ridden' as she is. No act of inhuman cruelty, perpetrated by her most desperate robbers, can excel the work of yesterday, committed by our soldiery. God knows how many of mitted by our soldiery. God knows how many of the unarmed peasantry have been sacrificed to atone for the blood of poor Colquitt. The Arkan-sas regiment say not less than thirty have been killed. I think, however, at least twenty of them have been sent to their eternal rest. I rode through the chaparrals, and found a number of nd bodies, not yet cold. The features, in every instance, were composed and tranquil-lyin upon their backs, eyes closed, and feet crosses -You would have supposed them sleeping, but for the gory stream which bedewed the turf In some instances, after the vital spark had fled, in the overflow of demoniac ven-gennee, the carbine ball dashed out the brains of its

Death in all its horrors I have seen, and been familiar with from boyhood, and I could not feel the dread reality before me until Col. B. and mythe dread reality before me until Col. B. and my-self rode down the 'arroyo,' to where, from the curling smoke, we supposed the women and chil-dren of these poor creatures were secreted. We rode up. Fear and anxiety were depicted upon every countenance-the women crowded arou us for protection—and notwithstanding they were not more than half a mile from the scene of this nor more than half a time how the wholly ignorant of what had been going on. An old female, who hooked as though she might be the grandmother of the whole, advanced to meet us, and in the most imploring manner, asked us to send back her hushand and sons from the camp, where they supposed they had all been taken. I then told them that I feared their men had been killed. They soon comprehended my fears, and the old women asked us to lead to the dead bodies; and accompanied by two little boys of about two years of age each, we set out for the scene of murder. The first body we approached, the old woman

exclaimed was a 'carretero'—a donde estan los otros, madre de Dios, adonde iremos?—where are Mother of God! where shall we We then led them to another body, that of a man about thirty years of age, who lay as tran-quil as though he was in the sweetest sleep. The quil as though he was in the sweetest sleep. The ittle boy, impelled by that instinct which seems o lead us into trouble and difficulty ere it is ready for us, outstripped his companions, and was the first to reach the body. He advanced steadily to its side; gazed upon the countenance, which was half concealed beneath the broad brimmed somfolded his hands upon his breast, and lockod with dreamy earnestness upon the bloody vic-tion of ill-timed vengeance. The heaving of hi anly little chest. and the silent tears stealing rom his dark eyes, and rolling their scorching was down his cheeks, told too eloquently that the little fellow had lost a friend. I said to him in the most soothing tone I could command, 'Do you know that man?' To which he replied, 'Es mi padre, ro;' walked round the body, examined the nullet-hole in the side, turned away from us, drew his sleeve across his eyes, and without an audi-ble sob or murmur returned to the glen, where his mother, brothers and sisters were to hear the tale

No earthly power now exists to punish the per-petrators of this horrid outrage. Congress, in its wisdom, has refused to sanction executions in the field for murdurs committed here, and all that can be done is to send the perpetrators back in dis-The army condemns the bloody deed, and, but through the agency of Capt. Coffee, of our regiment, who railied his men, and stepped between the victims and their executioners, sevenleen others would certainly have been killed, who were in the first flow of their excited feelings, sho down a Mexican or two, in retaliation for their murdered comrade, I could pardon though not jus-tify it; the wholesale slaughter, I fear, will bring a ch upon the whole volunteer force. It was a act of a few reckless desperadoes, who care neither for God, man, nor themselves.

" . He is my father, Sir."

#### From the New-York Tribune. THE SPIRIT OF CONQUEST.

Alas! the fell spirit of Conquest has taken po session of our rulers, and dire are the calamities i has wrought! Visions of aggrandizement, of domination and of plunder, have rendered giddy the weak heads of upprincipled politicians ishing dreams of the glittering and massive spoi of Mexican churches—of high revels in the Hall of the Montezumas-of fundangoes and flirtations with the ardent and not inexorable brunettes of the land of the Aztecs, have inflamed the hot blood of the Nation, and we have been rushed into a war of gression and conquest, before the country had inly suspected that War was possible. What is Alas! the end is not yet visible; but the intermediate consequences are already enough to convince any discerning mind, that the path of Sin and Wrong is ever thorny and full of pitfalls. Already, an expenditure of not less than One Hundred Millions, a Public Debt of at lenst Fifty Millions has been incurred or rendered inevitable -for the arrears, the pensions, the claims for losses and damages, the destruction of public vessels, stores and munitions of war, are as truly included in the cost of this war, as the charges for which Congress has already made appropriations. Already thousands of our countrymen sleep in death amid the murshes of the Rio Grande, in the ravines of the Sierra Madro—gashed and gory, they mutely testify that the lance, the builet, the deadly knife, have done their work; and yet the slain are few, compared with those whom sudden exposure, privation, bad water, the deadly malaria, and eve of evil influence have combined to cut down ousands. From the Rio Grande, and this by thousands. From the Rio Grande, and this eide of it, in New Mexico, to the far Pacific, the cannon, the musket, the spear, the manly foe, and the lurking assassin, are hourly doing their work upon the thinned files of our soldiers. Hundreds fall in this 'glorious victory,'—scores in that patry skirmish; and no sun goes down without seeing the fresh carcases of some of them thrust rudely into the earth, to sleep where no eye of affection shall ever rest on the rank sod that scar i y coversthem.

And all is to go on, and still on. The authors o pretend to desire Peace; but they will not grant it on any condition, short of the utter humiliation the gigantic spoliation of Mexico. Out on the hypocritical mockeries! the blood of the wantonly shin shall curdle around their stony hearts! eries of the wickedly bereaved multitude o ows and orphans shall ascend against them to

From the Louisville Journal. THE MANIFOLD HORRORS OF WAR

Every battle field is the source of inexpressible grief, and woe and agony. To say nothing of the gory victims that on such fields yield up their latest breath, who shall attempt to portray the agony that must pierce the hearts of their surviving friends. The battle of Buena Vista may be consecrated to The lattle of Buena Vista may be consecrated to fame, and poets may hymn its glories and attune their harps to sing the praise of the survivors, and to chant mournful requiems over the graves of the gallant dead; but that bloody field will also be consecrated to human woe. Each one of the thousands that were martyred to the full spirit of war, had his friends, by whom his loss will be mourned. Many fathers there fell, leaving helpless children to struggle with the stormy tides of life, without the protection of the parental arm. Many husbands there died, leaving trusting wives to lament in bitterness of soul their loss. The dearly beloved sons of hoary-headed sires there sighed their last breath away, to be mourned awhile, and soon to be followed to the land of spirits by those to whom their loss is irreparable. When we reflect on the desolation that will be carried to thousands of firesides loss is irreparable. When we reflect on the deso-lation that will be carried to thousands of firesides —the gloom that will bang like a cloud over numberless homes, lately bright with the hues of hap-piness—the tears of orphans, the shricks of wives nd mothers, and sisters, the grouns of fathers, and sons, and brothers—the wide-spread and lasting grief that will result from the carnage of the field of Buena Vista, what heart can refuse its sympathy with the bereaved, or refrain from cursing the in-fatuation which renders such scenes of blood necessary?

### SLAUGHTER

A correspondent of a New-Orleans paper has the following, in regard to the battle of Buena

The battery commanded by Capt. Braxton Brags did terrible execution. The Mexican cavalry made a charge on bim. He waited until they were within two hundred yards, when he poured a terrible fire upon them, his pieces charged with musket balls. The leading squadron was moved down, and they stopped for a moment. Bragg's guns were instantly loaded, and a second discharge as were instantly loaded, and a second discharge as deadly as the first threw the enemy into confusion, and a third put them to flight, leaving the ground covered with men and horses. Only imagine for a moment, a battery of cannon, charged almost to the muzzle with musket balls and slugs, fired three times into a dense mass of men and horses, at a rovered with men and horses. Only in distance of two hundred yards, and you can form some idea of the slaughter.

#### From the Boston Whig. SLAVEHOLDING DEPRAVITY.

It is impossible to open the heart of slaveholding society, without discovering a degree of moral depravity which it is on many accounts more judicious to conceal. Crimes most marked with abhorrence in all the codes of civilized communi-ties at this day, are perfectly permissible under a system of slavery. Indeed, they can scarcely be avoided where the right of moral discrimination i denied at the outset to one half of the community. Indeed, they can scarcely be Let us take for example the late threat uttered

by the Governor of Virginia in his annual message, to expel the free black population, amounting to fifty thousand souls, from the limits of that State, Of course, these people have no right, or else the thing could not be thought of. They are to be regarded not as men, nor even as domesticated cattle, but as foxes and wolves that may be hunted from the face of the earth. Yet how came they in Virginia? Are they not the descendants women originally bought as slaves, voluntarily taken into the social system by the master? Were they not probably freed by the operation of remorse, or of some of the benevolen feelings which actuate mankind? Are not many Christian Watchman? A clergyman-or, at least, of them the descendants of those very masters, an embryo one. The Christian Reflector? A clerthem the descendants of those very musters one of their bone, flesh of their flesh, of whom the latter could not bear to think as in subjection to any other will than their own? It is perfectly well known that this is a more common cause of Observer, and the Evangelist? Clergymen. The emancipation than any other. Yet it is these very Christian Advocate & Journal? A clergyman. people, brought into the situation by no act of their own, but rather by that of their tyrants and fathers, it is those very people whom the Governor of the State very coolly attacks as the authors of a large portion of the crimes committed in a society which denies them all field for the exercise of vir-

#### From the New Lisbon Aurora. INFAMOUS.

If any body, even the most pro-slavery, is not satisfied with the wickedness of slavery, by the satisfied with the wickedness of slavery, by the chains the spirit of progress.

chains the spirit of progress.

The people should patronize no journal which is ing, from a New-Orleans paper, published eight or conducted by one who claims to be above them, in ess, is probably unpuralleled. No one who reads it, possessing the common sensibilities of our na-ture, but must feel indignant at the vile wretch who is the author of it:

For sale, Forty likely Negro Wenches, from 18 to

writer very truly says of the above: Language

## FREDERICK DOUGLASS

The friends of Frederick Douglass in this cou The friends of Frederick Douglass in this country will be glad to learn, that it is contemplated by his friends in Great Britain and Ireland, to raise a fund to be presented to him as a testimonial of their appreciation of his character and labors. We observe in the British Friend, an advertisement signed by some of the most distinguished Abolitionists in London, Glasgow, and other places, asking for contributions. We most sincerely hope that this sea. It is well written, interesting, and instructive. The narrator was one of those misgaided men in was pressure, a single friend in this country, who we presume, a single friend in this country, who will not rejoice most heartily, should be return home with a sum of money in his pocket which will secure to him and his family a comfortable ough has been said on both sides to set the mat- spirit, we have no fellowship. Men of blo which is never aroused to activity by the injustice of slavery, or the atrocity of pro-slavery. Reflections of such a character could hardly fail to wound some of Mr. Garrison's best friends, and most carnest and devoted advocates of the slave's ples in holding half a million happen being a their should be received and process of the slave's ples in holding half a million happen being a their should be received and the class could not endure a three-peany tax on tea—who could not end to the endure a three-peany tax on tea—who could not endure a three-peany tax on tea—who could not end to tax on tea—who could not en name; though, of course, we are certain that the ples in holding balf a million human beings as their ussibility of such a thing was not thought of by property, in beastly servitude, and were unblushing tim.—Anti-Slavery Standard.

light not 'entertain an honest helief, that the pur. It was not for such men to lay the foundation or t tase of Douglass was unwise, or even wrong '-but, build the walls of the temple of freedom. Only men n dealing with their arguments, we have andcavor. of peace can erect that temple. They that take the of to be frank in our criticisms and hints.

# THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON, APRIL 16, 1847

The communication on our first page, from an ac omplished friend in Maine, relative to the Chris ian Mirror, furnishes a text for a few comments or he character of the religious press-so called.

The Mirror we have not seen for the last two o isement at our hands, which it formerly merited and obtained so frequently. Writhing under our exposure of his pro-slavery course, the editor struck our paper from his exchange list; and thus secure for himself an exemption from that criticism which he evidently frared, but could not answer. Though a long period has elapsed since we have had the ne rusal of the Mirror, we have had no doubt as to its ontinuance in the same evil course, respecting all the beneficent reforms of the age. Its editor combines in himself the jesuit and bigot, the pharise and priest-all that is narrow and austere, with all that is adroit and selfish. He belongs to past ages, however dark and malevolent, and would have aton ed the prophets, or clamored for the crucifixion of Jesus, or joined in denouncing the apostlesas pes tilent and seditious fellows, or voted for the extermi nation of the martyrs, or rejoiced in the burning of the heretics at Smithfield, -if he had lived at any of hose periods,-just as certainly as he now howls on the track of every free inquirer after truth, every intrepid reformer, every true friend of religious freedom, every uncompromising advocate of the slave. Utterly destitute of moral courage, careful o utter nothing that his priestly brotherhood will ot allow and protect, ignorant of the spirit and infidel to the injunctions of the religion which he professes, in theology stereotyped and 'battered, sanctimonious in visage and pretence, and cold and heartless in his feelings for mankind, he has exerted wide and withering influence over the minister and churches of Maine, greatly hindered the progress of every struggling reform, rivetted the chains of slavery on millions of his own countrymen, and poisoned the minds of thousands, who, but for him, might have been among the foremost in every good work. If we resided in Maine, we should regard it as one of our first and most imperative anti-slavery duties, one of our highest religious obligations, to effect the suppression of his pernicious sheet, or his ejectment from the editorial chair.

The religious press of the country, generally, is hostile to human progress, and under the control of those who care nothing for the people-every thing for sect and creed. With scarcely an exception, it is in the hands of the priesthood, with whom the safety of their order is, of all things under heaven, part mount, and who, as a distinct class, are as little identified with the laity as possible. We pronounce them to be utterly incompetent to manage a journal, in accordance with the wants of the age. Such men never live in the present, but are ever found doing homage to the past. In themselves, they have no life. If they move at all, it is only when the stream of progress sweeps them onward, like drift wood, by its irrevistible power.

Who edits the mis-named Christian Mirror? A clergyman. The New-England Puritan? Clergymen. The Boston Recorder? A elergyman. The gyman. The Christian Register? A clergyman. The Olive Branch? Clergymen. The New-York Observer, and the Evangelist? Clergymen. The And 'ditto' to the end of the long catalogue. The character of these papers is unworthy of the times and a burlesque upon the profession of primitive Christianity. It is time for the laity to raise the inquiry, both as it concerns the cause of religious lib. thes. He then recommends that they be driven out from among them, with even less consideration than would be paid to the dogs on their plantations. And all this in the midst of an age boasting of its civilization, of a country boasting of its civilization, of a country boasting of its religion:

And all this has not been purely accidental—that priestly forecast, design, freedom, of a people boasting of their religion: and secured this dangerous monopoly. It is a contrivance to subjugate the churches to clerical domi nation, to prevent the people from receiving the light which they need, to give a spurious order great and powerful means of self-protection, to keep in

any sense. If he says or implies that he is divin and they are human, they ought to trample upon his divinity, and cure him of his delusion. In the pulpit, such a man can do much mischief-much more, with a sectarian press under his control.

30 years of age, all in sound health, good disposi-tions, suitable for the field or kitchen, and all in a state of pregnancy BY THE OWNER!! There is one feature that characterises the papers temptible and base. It is this. In their columns Talk of amalgamation coming in the footsteps of may frequently be found the fiercest invectives, the emancipation after that! Who but the most obsti-nately perverse, and wilfully blind, could extenu-ate the slaveholder's crimes when thus guilty? A ply is allowed through the same medium. Free di cannot express the baseness of such men, selling their own children (unborn) into perpetual bondage! Let the eagle of our own native America hide its head, and let us call up the ashes of our this, they deserve to be frowned upon by all who reussion they will not tolerate, and dare not encounpatriot fathers from their long slumbers, to fight vere justice, or admire magnanimity, or hold to fair once more the battles of freedom.' dealing.

## THE CANADIAN REBELLION.

The Remarkable Adventures of Captain Heustis. Bos

western New-York, who, a few years ago, endeavored to stir up the Canadians to a 'patriotic' rebellion against the mother country, and who came very near and handsome support for the future. The noble generosity of the English people could not find a more worthy subject, and the act will be alike honorable to givers and receiver. Here, we venture and he valenteeed to have been animated by a strong sympathy for the oppressed people of Canada, against the mother country, and who came very near orable to givers and receiver. Here, we venture and he volunteered to help them throw off their to say, there will be no disagreement among colonial yoke. We have no fault to find with his American Abolitionists, however much there may be on the question of his purchase. That question, we trust, may now be suffered to sink into silence. hurled to the dust; but with his retaliatory, fighting Enough has been said on noir succession term in every light before the public, and its further be the true and trusty lovers of their race. Their discussion can be of no benefit. We cannot, in regard for men is local; their hatred of oppression Douglass was unwise, or even wrong; and many who do believe so—and we presume they are a large portion of the Abolitionists of this country—are nevertheless the faithful and diligent friends of the slave. There is, we think, no necessity of denying the sincerity and intelligence of those who they are the side of a question, or which there is the right of a question, or which there is the right of a question, or which there is the right of a question, or which there is the right of a question, or which there is the right of a question, or which there is the right of a question, or which there is the right of a question or which there is the right of a question of the revolutionary war—the times that tried men's may take either side of a question, on which there nay be a legitimate difference of opinion; nor does it follow that those who may advocate one view of the subject, incressarily belong to the class would not submit to the menace of tyranny—who could not submit to the menace of tyranny—who ples in holding half a million human beings as their To We have never said or implied that persons were selfish, unprincipled, vindictive-patriotic sword shall perish with the sword -only the meek

shall inherit the earth. This nation began its career of republican independence with five hundred thousand slaves; it has now three millions; and it is multiplying the number ad infinitum. England, the mother for the consideration of those who may happen to country, has countried all her slaves. America, see the Liberator, rather than to elicit direct replies the daughter, sneers at her for the performance of from us; because we have borne a strong and faiththis great deed of justice, makes it an occasion of ful testimony, again and again, in opposition to all strong national antipathy, and glories in being the such organizations, in all their equestionable shapes, greatest slaveholding country in the world!

plates the destruction of enemies, heaps upon heaps, and certainly not more charitable in pretensions,—with exultation. While it rages, reason is dethroned, than the Masonic institution; for not only is there the passions are set 'on fire of hell,' and the most no eamity between them, but they mutually en atrocious acts are perpetrated without a twinge of courage and strengthen each other. We regard its triumph is complete, that the spirit of humanity but as positively bad. As for the 'Sons of Ten begins to operate in the breast, and men awake as perance, and similar societies, we do not know how n a horrid dream.

He has been a great sufferer, but his sufferings do in the dark, and shrink from an open disclosure ot appear to have led him to reflect on the wicked- their transactions-then we do not hesitate to say ness of inflicting misery on others, even though that they are the creatures of vanity, selfishness, amthey are oppressive in their acts. He evidently bition and cunning, and not the products of wisdom takes delight in depicting the slaughter that was goodness, love and disinterested philanthropy. The made among the British troops by the Canadian in- last society in the world that ought to wear the surgents, forgetful that they were fathers, brothers, mask of secresy is a benevolent one; and the last sons, and fellow-men; but he is very pathetic in his persons that ought to allow themselves to be entrapaccount of the fate of his associates in the strife, ped by these secret organizations, are those who who appear to have been almost exclusively Amer- claim to be reformers. Let us walk in the light, cans. Relating an incident, he says-

Mr. O. W. Smith succeeded in touching off the

Here the feeling is exultant, remorseless. Again at the desperate conflict at Prescott, he says-

few times, with links of chains and scraps of old iron. The enemy were so very accommodating as to send us, occasionally, a ball which exactly fitted our six-pounder. We lost no time in returning all such compliments to the British, and invariably 'gave hen as good as they sent.' Our brave boys did not wait for that ball to stop rolling, before they started in pursuit of it; and we hurled it back with more treation and effect that it had been said to e precision and effect than it had been sent to ed.

Such levity, to a reflecting mind, is revolting.

nd 17 wounded more or less severely. But as a will please accept. matter of consolation, (!) they killed about 20 officers, and upwards of 300 men, and wounded a very large number of British troops. Nay, he has lately n and conversed with a citizen of Canada, who

Such of his companions as survived were confined for a time at Fort Henry. On the 'ever glorious sentiments of high regard. 4th of July, they celebrated the day as well as cir- It comes to one who did but his duty, and claim umstances would permit. Out of several pocket no reward. handkerchiefs, a flog was manufactured, as nearly For this substantial expression of kind remem resembling the 'star-spangled banner' as their ingenuity could make it. This 'emblem of freedom' (!) and the contributors, my most cordial thanks. they hoisted in their room; and having procured a refreshing bowl of lemonade, they let off their toasts, 'in which the heroes of '76 were duly remembered ' There was an immehse number of their countrymen, who do not appear to have been remembered at all by this 'patriotic' company-we allude. course, to the millions in bondage. In their horrible fate, they took no interest. In their englavement, they saw nothing discreditable to the character or professions of the American people. As for their country, they forget that

. Her hands are red with crimson stains, And bloody in her way— She wields the lash, she forges chains, On independence day.

reserve a small portion of it for the plunderers of ed suffering humonity, did not try his hand at a rebel- Paris booksellers will undertake its publication, et

following extract will be quite entertaining, though as he is a stranger to the tyrants whom he threatens in so terrible a manner, they will doubt- have received the Fifteenth Annual Report of the

other countries, may be assured that, whenever and blind inmates, on the lst of Jan., was 101—a larger wherever an effort is made to cast the cords of oppression off, the great heart of the American nation will respond. It is no infraction of enactments to feel or to speak our sympathy, or to transmit means siderably increased in future years. Appended is

what if the fettered and lacerated slaves on the Caswell. During the most of the past year, she has southern plantations should aftempt to burst their been weak and sickly. In the spring especially, she chains asunder—dost thou think the great heart of became very much emaciated, her appetite failed the American nation' would respond to the cry, Lib-almost entirely, and she could hardly be persuaded erry or death!' Would it not be regarded as an 'in- to take nourishment enough to keep her alive. She raction of enactments' to plead in their behalf, and is now considerably improved in health and spirits. to transmit means to them for carrying on the conflict against their masters? Speak out, thou dealer in patriotic fustian! and let us hear thee on this point. bers's Cyclopaddia of English Literature, (published when the news reached us that Greece, with the & Co.) is now ready for delivery, and completes the that Poland had bearded the Bear of Russia-that young Texas had stricken itself from the roll of Mexean dependencies; how the chivalry of the nation was roused, and thousands of gallant spirits rushed to the battle-field; and how all the means necessary tint of Dr. Johnson, in the costume of his times, so to continue these contests were freely furnished. But what succor wouldst thou have given to thine own countrymen who are held in slavery? and what hast thou to say against their enslavers ?

remained several years, in a condition truly misertion at the South. Henceforth, we hope they will very large. Acquisitiveness was small. Secretive-try to remember those in bonds as bound with them. ness was also small; hence, the honest boldness

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The inquiries of our Upton correspondent, respect ng these societies, we presume are propounded and however benevolent the object may be for which war, whatever its object, discards all fear of God, they are ostensibly formed. It is certain that 'Odd nd turns hearts of flesh into adamant. It contem- Fellowship 'is no better in spirit and principle,they are constituted; but if they deal in any of the We are sorry to perceive in this parrative, no ev- mummeries of Masonry or Odd Fellowship-if they ence of moral feeling on the part of the narrator. have their secret signs and pass-words-if they work and have no fellowship whatever with darkness. Any sect, party, or organization, which seeks t

manon, which sent a ball whizing into the very make itself national, must ad. pt itself to the state of idst of the crowd of men on the deck of the (Brith) steamer. We afterwards learned that six men rer killed, and seven wounded, by that little cannot succeed. If it do so, then no about ball. This successful naval exploit, at the meanement of hostilities, see regarded as a facolored person is allowed to be a member of the Odd colored person is allowed to be a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity; and this exclusion is made in obedience to the mandate of the spirit of slavery Yet there are abolitionists who are connected with We had now fired away all our cannon-balls. In that fraternity; but how they can reconcile it with his emergency, we contrived to load our pieces, a their anti-slavery profession, we are unable to per-ew times, with links of chains and scraps of old ceive.

CREDITABLE TO ALL THE PARTIES.

It is with much pleasure that we publish the fol brave boys lowing correspondence. The donation is a liberal before they one, and could not have been more worthily bestow-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 25th, 1847. LORING MOODY, Esq. South Boston.

DEAR SIR-I am directed by the Committee at Compared with the spirit of him who said, 'Over- pointed by the members of the Legislature to solicit me evil with good-if any man will smite thee on subscriptions in aid of yourself, for your meritorio the one cheek, turn to him the other also -it is in- conduct in stopping a two-horse stage while dashing ferna. But it is good i patriotism':

Of his associates at the battle of Prescott, Capt. by transmit, by the hand of Mr. Weeks, of Harwich, leugis says 17 were killed, 3 mortally wounded, one hundred and seventy dollars, which amount you Respectfully, your friend,

ABM. H. HOWLAND, Chairman.

BOSTON, April 6, 1847. issisted in burying the dead taken from the field at A. Howkash, Esq. Chairman of the Committee, &-Prescott, and who says he aided in the interment of Oran Sin :- I thankfully accept the generous doassistance. This would make the whole number warded to me by Mr. Weeks. This timely present hilled amount to 1000 ! Very gratifying intelligence, has an additional value, as coming from a body with whom I was formerly associated with much pleasure and profit to myself, and for whom I still cherish

brance, I give you, and through you, the committee

Truly yours, LORING MOODY.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

We anticipate the pleasure of announcing, in the ext number of the Liberator, the safe arrival home of this eloquent friend, as it was his intention leave Liverpool in the Cambris, on the 4th inst .-Many are the eyes that will sparkle to see him. many the hands that will be warmly proffered to grasp his own. Doubtless, he will have numerous applications pouring in from various quarters, to lee ture to the people; but the friends of the cause must be considerate, and remember that he has long been absent from home, and laboriously at work all Until the miserable slaves on the American soil the while, and that he needs and ought to have are set free, we would advise Captain Heustis, and ample time for repose, and the full restoration of his all others, not wholly to expend their stock of patri- exhausted energies. His presence at the anniverotic indignation on British misrule in Canada, but to wary in New-York we presume may safely be depend-

eradies, the defilers of helpless women, the traders A beloved friend at Bristol, (Eng.) writes- A in men, in this boasted land of freedom. We wonder young friend of ours, Miss PARKEES, has translated F. why Capt. H., in the plenitude of his sympathy for Douglass's Narrative into French, and hopes some lion among the slaves at the South. No cause can ther for F. D's benefit, or clee for the sake of his be more sacred than theirs; none are groaning for own profit and the cause. This we are glad to hear. deliverance more piteously than themselves; no We wish the Narrative could be translated into evestruggle for liberty can be more just.

ry language under heaven, and be read by all manThere is an introduction to this narrative, written kind. We understood, before we left England, that by Benj. Kingsbury, Jr., who has figured as an ed- an arrangement would be made for publishing the itor of various newspapers, and whose democracy work in the German language, in order to procure and patriotism are as tempty as the whistling wind, for it an extensive sale on the Continent. All that though he deals much in sounding declamation. To is Christian and humane in the world must be any one who knows the gaserous state of his mind, summoned for the extinction of American slavery.

MASSACHUSETTS ASYLUN FOR THE BLIND .- We less be filled with consternation at his assurance: - Trustees of this beneficent institution, and find it The tyrants of England, and the tyrants of all full of interest and encouragement. The number of What, O tumid declaimer! if there should be rector, Dr. S. G. Howe, principally occupied with nother Nat Turner insurrection at the South- the interesting cases of Laura Bridgman and Oliver

NUMBER VIII. The Eighth Number of Cham Thou tellest us how the popular pulse throbbed by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, and sold by Redding first volume of this most admirable work. It contains choice selections from the writings of Congreve, Steele, Addison, Defoe, Swift, Pope, Boling broke, Bishop Burkley, Doddridge, &c. The pex minutely described by Boswell.

ELIAS HICKS. The American Phrenological Journal, for April, gives the Phrenological developmen Capt. Heustis and his associates were sent to a and character of Elias Hicks, the celebrated leader penal settlement at Van Dieman's land, where they of that portion of the Society of Friends who are called 'Hicksites,' accompanied with a likeness. able, and surpassed only by that of the slave popula- His animal organs were small, and the moral ones We feel sincere pity for their sufferings, and con- with which he spoke out the undisquised convicgratulate them on their return to the land of their tions of his mind. 'To see a wrong was with him ativity. That they were inspired by what are call- to reprove it, without the least policy or reserve. ed patriotic feelings, we have no doubt; but that Benevolence, Veneration and Spirituality were they resorted to unchristian measures to accomplish strengly developed. At the risk of receiving a visit their purposes, is also very clear. May their future of theological displeasure, we fully agree with Mr course be without a stain of blood resting upon it. Fowler in his opinion of Elias Higgs, that, 'for dis-This narrative will doubtless find an extensive interested goodness and fervent piety, few men have sale, and be read with great interest, especially by ever equalled him.' He was a laborious and fearthe rising generation. For their sakes, we could less reformer, a warm-hearted philanthropist, an wish its moral tone was different, that they might derive from its pages admonitions against resorting to fire and slaughter in the defence of a good cause. In the case of those whom posterity will recognize as worthy of all honor, for their works sake.

MR. GARRISON: Your comments last week, on a short co tion of mine, make it necessary for me to point in the mistakes under which you appear to labor not wonder that you view me as 'all along the seeing that your arrow has missed me so co You entirely mistake me when you say ... it not go with the Disunionists, excepting in I said, 'the spirit, as I understand it, of WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, I fully assent to. The let I am opposed to, because it would deprive m privilege of ever, in any case, uniting with ther deeds of charity or benevolence. This is all finder and you to mean—it is all f ever understood to one to mean by its use. My sympathy is, and been, with the movement of the old organization I have been a constant and interested reader of ye paper for some eix or seven years, and have read upon credit, either. But I am not one who he lieves it essential to a union of feeling, that vie in every particular should be the same. This is a to be expected, when there is a spirit of free in allowed. The opposite is sectarianism, where is is no free inquiry allowed, and where the ma bow down and say amen, at the mere im ding the few. Since the controversy about the purchas of Douglass, a person whom I could nam ed himself satisfied with the rightfulness because Mr. Garrison had so decided. This is freedom, but slavery-a kind of slavery ide yet believe you in any way approve. [No

Another mistake which you labor under is, this I regard the question of 'Disunion' as one of cos diency. If you will re-examine my article you wi discover, I think, your mistake. It was the mo ment of petitioning the Legislature for a politic separation of the State from the other States in Union, which I regarded 'as one purely of early diency.' I still regard it so. If I am wrong I will thank any one to set me right. If there is a right tion of principle in not petitioning in this case, at is there not in every case of wrong? Why act is tition, as formerly, for the abolition of slavery is the District of Columbia?

With your views in relation to the government fully and heartily concur. Accordingly, I have los ago ceased to be a partaker in the damnable by f electing men for the estensible purpose of per moting the blessings of liberty, when, in fiet, the real purpose was to guard the institution of slave I cannot understand, fully, your remarks on government, as applying to any thing I have mid I am stigmatized as such myself, as well as other and have ever denied the truthfulness of this charg Many there are, who set up this here-and ery, at are as ignorant of the views of this class, as they are of the inhabitants of the moon. Nothing more new be said, I presume, for a full understanding of a first communication. One remark more of yours, and I have done.

is, that the Union now existing between the No and South, is the great instrument by which the slaves are kept in their chains, beyond the hope of to liverance.' I object to the latter clause, which have italicised. It is not the Union, nor the w of action in the National or the State Legislate which binds the slave 'beyond the hope of delir ance;" but the utter destitution of moral and re gious principle in the heart of the nation. In other words, abolitionize the nation, and the work is the plete.

From the New-York Express.

CITY AND CASTLE OF VERA CRUZ TAKE BY GENERAL SCOTT!

We have the pleasure of announcing to a ere that on the 26th ult., after four day ment by the army and navy, the City of Vera Co and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa proposed to render to Gen. Scott, and the army under his

The loss on the American side has been and with gratitude we may say, much smaller than anticipated; but on the part of the Mexicans, oss has been savere : some accounts say, in The news reached us, via Pensacola. The U.

war steamer Princeton, bearing the broad peasant of Commodore Connor, arrived there on the third and came to anchor off the wharf at half-past not

o'clock in the morning, exchanging saluts with the Navy-yard as she passed.

She brings dispatches from Gen. Scott to the pre-trament, announcing the particulars.

The following is the narrative of the achievents, given by one of the officers of the Princeton:

March 9-The disembarkation of troops was a 13th-The investment of the city was con The trenches were opened a

22d-The city sminoned to surren foral, seven mortars opened a fire of be 24th—A Navy battery of three loss 33 posses and three 68 pounders, Paixhan guns, opens a in the morning at the distance of 700 yards.

25th—Another battery of four 24 pounders, three mortars, opened this day. The navallati

opened a breach in the walls of the city. vas very destructive to the town. 26th—Early in the morning, the enemy proper

26th—Early in the morning, the themy pro-for a surrender.

Commissioners on the American side was 0 appointed, viz: Generals Worth and Pillon, and 0 Totten.

27th—The negotiations were completed; and and castle surrendered. The Mexican its spanse ed out, and laid down their arms. The American troops then occupied the city and batteries of town and castle. At noon on that day, the American ensurement was besided over both city and castlet. town and easile. At noon that and easile was saluted by our vessels. The garrison of 4000 men, laid down their arms as prisonered and were sent to their homes on parole. Fire erals, 60 superior officers, and 270 company of

erals, 60 superior officers, and 210 coapers were amongst the prisoners.
The total loss of the American army, from the of landing, March 9th, is sixty-five percess till and wounded. Officers killed; Capt. John R. Van 3d. Artillery; Capt. Alturtis, 2d Infantry; Mediman T B. Shubrick; wounded, Lt. Col Dickers of South Carolina volunteers, severely; Lect. S. Baldwin, navy, slightly; Lieut Lewis Nell, dragoons, severely. All the wounded are doing m. dragoons, severely. All the wounded are doing of the Mexicans, the slaughter is said to berth immense, chiefly women and children!
The commanding General Scott was stationed the city, while his second in command, Worth, by

Their regular force was about 3000, and they

Their regular force was about 3000, and my manual the same number of irregulars.

Outside the city was Gen. La Vegs, with a fine of from six to ten thousand cavalry. Col. Hirrey, with between two and three hundred United Sulm dragoons, charged on and reputed this innerest force, with terrible carnage, scattering them in elforce, with terrible carnage, scattering them in elforce, with terrible carnage, scattering them in elforce tions. They had barricaded a bridge to good themselves, but our artillery soon knocked way like obstacle, and gave Harney's command a chance it them. In the attack on the town and Castle, only

smaller vessels, drawing not over nin-available; but few shot and shells were None of the enemy's missels streek our and Mid. Shubrick, who was killed, was

over a battery on shore.

With the loss of the city, the hopes of the fell, as they had not provision enough in the ossatian a protracted siege.

The City and Castle surrendered uncoding the city and c was a great abundance of provisions and was the city, but scarcely any in the Castle. During the bombardment, our army have the the following aumber and size of shot:

3000 ten-inch shells 500 round shot 200 eight inch-howitzer shells 68 lb. 5 General Patterson's Navy Battery. 1000 Paixhan shot

Musquito finet, Capt. Taixall. Musquito fact, Capt. Tatkan.

1200 shot and shell, a veraging 60 ha esh
Making in all, 6700 shot and shells, a righing file
0 nounds.

600 pounds.

The destruction in the city is most aviable of it is destroyed. Houses are blown is and furniture scattered in every direction-the and furniture scattered in every direction-the and furniture scattered in every direction. torn up, and the strongest buildings series

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COARTERLY MEETING OF THE WEYMOUTH FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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The Weymouth Female A. S. Society held it Quarterly Meeting on the afternoon of Past Day, at Quarterly Secting on the atternoon of Fast Day, he house of Mrs. Pierce, the President.

After the usual devotional exercises, the Corre

pending Secretary made a report, embracing the fol wing statement and letter :-At the last Quarterly Meeting, it was decided to invite Mr. Garrison to lecture in this place, and the

forcesponding Secretary was directed to make the necessary arrangements. The following letter, ask ing for the use of the meeting-house, was addressed Mesors. Hanson, Bates and White, the Parish Committee of the Union Religious Society of Braintree and Weymouth.

WEYMOUTH, Feb. 13, 1847.

Messrs. Hanson, Bates and White : GESTLEMEN - I am directed by the Weymouth Fe asle Anti-Slavery Society, to ask of you the use of the Orthodox meeting house, on the evening of the first Sanday in March, for the purpose of hearing an antislavery lecture from Mr. Garrison. This house has sen refused to us so often, that we feel desirous, as the present time, to lay before you some of the reasons that impel us to make these repeated requests, and also some of the reasons which should induce you, professing to be Christian men, to grant this, which we now make. We earnestly desire to avoid the imputation of obstinacy or self-will. It is not a betermination to have our own way, that induces us to make this annual effort to unclose your church doors to the claims of the slave. We have different and higher motives, as we will endeavor to explain.

And, first, it is not because the Universalist house has been denied to us, that we ask yours. Those of our number, whose religious opinions are in harmony with your own, acknowledge with mortification and regret, that it has been left to that church alone, to exhibit an example of Christian liberality and toleration, and that church alone claims the honor of having never been denied, with a single exception, to the cause of the slave. We ask for the Orthodox church, because we wish

to make an impression on the members of that parish. Most of them will not enter the Universalist meetinghouse. Either they conscientiously think it wron to do so, or are in fear of the censure of others, and thus do not dare to hear for themselves. No more do they dare to take or read an anti-slavery paper, under the proscription of their religious leaders. The bigotted Catholies of our country are not more carefully guarded by their clergy from receiving Protestruction, than are the pro-slavery Orthodox harches by their clergy from every chance of receiving anti-slavery doctrine. We only ask for men, that they may have an opportunity to hear for them selves; and if their minds have become so narrowed, that they dare not go into an heretical meeting-house, we will not turn aside from our labors for the slave to contend with them on this point, but we will, if possible, bring the truth into their own church,trusting that if that truth shall cause them to re member those in bonds as bound with them,' they will no longer feel that 'the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans,' but will recognize it as their duty to labor with all who are seeking to elevate and comfort fallen and suffering humanity.

Thus you will perceive that we ask for your house, that we may have access to your own members. We wish this for their sakes, as well as for the slave's. No church can consistently call itself a Christian one, that is not laboring heartily and sincerely for the deliverance of those in bondage. Think, for a few moments only, of the enormity of the sin, and the depth of the suffering involved in American slavery, and the censure of the abolitionists, in view of the conduct of the American churches will not appear estreme. We put it to your consciences, if the American churches gave to the abolition of slavery only the same amount of time, money, and sympathy, that they give to the cause of Foreign Missions whether this giant system of sin and suffering could continue a year - far less, whether it could involve the nation in a war, unparalleled for criminality, for the mere purpose of extending slavery? And if you answer, as you must, in the negative, is there not a fearful responsibility resting on the American church in general, on the individual churches of Massachusetts, on the very church whose parish you now represent,-a responsibility only to be discharged by vigorous and immediate action on the slave's behalf It is to that action we would summon her.

But, again, we ask for your meeting-house for the slave's sake. We must have more help in undoing his chains. We are deeply grieved when we think of his condition, and remember how few there are in this place who are willing to work for his deliver-

The condition of the country, at the present time, furnishes another reason for our request. Could this infamous war with Mexico continue another month, were all the churches of the Free States thrown freely open to the anti-slavery lecturers? Surely not. Then, on the heads of those who oppose the free discussion of this question, must remain the

guilt and the responsibility. There are many other reasons that we might pre sent, but we forbear. We have confined ourselves to the nearest and most practical reasons, why our request should be granted. We have said nothing of free discussion, in general; nothing of the injury done to the cause of religion and good morals in a neighborhood, by the systematic opposition of a church to any great cause of reform; nothing of the infidelity created by a church that supports foreign missions with one hand, and opposes the abolition of slavery with the other; nothing of our individual rights as members of your church, or as represented by pewholders in your parish. We do not now dwell on these considerations.

We leave our request with you, gentlemen, re spectfully asking you to remember your own indi-vidual responsibilities. It is of little consequence, whether our respective spheres of action be large or small, whether they be the halls of Congress, the parish muittee room, or a county sewing circle. But it to of consequence, sufficient to stretch into the eterhity before un, whether our duties in these respecve spheres be worthily performed.

We feel that we have done our duty, in asking for your house. It is for you to say whether you can unocently deny us. We would urge apon you to put yourselves and your families in the condition of the slaves, and whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

As soon as your convenience will permit, will you have the kindness to give us your written decision? I remain, very respectfully, on behalf of the Wey mouth F. A. S. Society,

ANNE W. WESTON, Cur. Sec.

At the end of a fortnight, no answer having been returned, a note requesting their decision was sent to Mr. Hanson, who immediately returned a courte-

ous answer, to the effect, that he had transmitted the letter and note to Mr. Elliot White, as chairman of the committee, and that it was for Mr. White to take action, by calling the committee together. On the same day, a message was received from Mr. Garrison, stating that it would be more convenient to him to ecture on the evening of the second Sunday in March, instead of the first. The sacretary accordingly wrote to Mr. White, explaining that till then, she was ignorant who the chairman was, and asking that the second Sunday in March might be substituted

No answer ever being returned, of her to the lefter to the subsequent note, and the time approaching for the lecture, the Universalist meeting house was engaged, and the meeting held there.

After hearing this statement, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered for publication in the Liberater.

Resolved, That we regard the recent virtual refo- | the Rev. Mr. Ward. He declared that the house Society of Braintree and Weymouth, for the purposes of an anti-slavery meeting, unaccompanied as it was by any reason for said refusal, as a tacit acknowledge. ment of the weakness of the ground that said Society now occupies, as the foe of free discussion, and the for any other purposes! He was evidently much

heard, we still feel it a duty to record our reproba-tion of the moral cowardice, and absence of high spoke in an able and eloquent manner. principle, that refused us an occasion of presenting to Dea. Elijah Shaw, of the 3d Orthodox church very truth

dice against color, and to delay the hour of emanci

MARY WESTON, Rec. Sec. Weymouth, April 9th, 1847.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH TRIUMPHANT IN ABING-SOUTH ABINGTON, April 6, 1847.

a noble achievement in the town of Abington, in be-half of suffering humanity, and freedom of discus-will be heard. sion-an achievement by which sectarism, pro-sla-

In a recent communication to you, I gave you an ans were pelting him because he remained in account of the late visit to Abington of Mr. and Mrs. church, and the church were condemning him be Foster-the excitement in town, in consequence of cause he sympathised somewhat with the Garrisoni-

their lectures-the mob, &c. that was to prevent the town house from being occu-turned out of their own meeting-houses! As near ly, the following petition was put in the town. It is too open for worship to two thirds of the inhabitants. important a document not to be recorded for future We have in Abington no less than nine meetingreference; I therefore give you a copy of it :

ABINOTON, Feb. 9, 1847.

SELECTMEN OF ABINOTON : The undersigned would respectfully request, that a clause may be inserted in the warrant for the first town meeting in March next, to this effect, viz:

To see if the town will permit the town house to be used by the noted Abby Kelley and her associates

Nathan Gurney, Jonathan R Gurney, Nathan M. Dyer, Saml. D. Wilkes, Nathan Dawes, James P. Soule, Thomas Gannett, Lebbeus Gurney, Jr., Harvey Gurney, Nathan P. Gurney,

Jonathan L. Reed, Edwin Gurney, Erva Alden, Eckley Stearns, Jacob Dyer, Joseph Dyer, Elijah Bourne, Elijah Bourne, Randall Cook, Wm. Bonney, Samuel Blake, Jr., Samuel B. Smith, George G. Dyer, John Whitmarsh.

fuel so deeply for the morals and well-being of the young and rising generation. We do most sincerely hope they will succeed in bringing about a better state of things. We are confident there is great church members also signing this petition, should reneed of such a reformation. And the deacons and joice that they are associated with those who feel so

deeply on this subject! Well, the petition was presented to the Selectby the petitioners. The meeting was held on the second Monday in March. The subject, however, did not come up at that meeting, for want of time.

The day was principally spent in endeavoring to choose a school-committee. I will give you a brief tive, and will exhibit the state of feeling here.

of Selectmen consists of three individuals, two of whom are in favor of freedom of discussion, and the to retain their places. opening of the house. Here, then, we felt safe, should the opening of the house be left with them. Our school committee generally consists of three persons. The office for many years past has been entirely filled by some of the clergymen in town. On the first balloting, over three hundred votes were cast, and from THE PROPER; whereupon the three clergymen president, Elmer Hewitt, in the chair. Soon after evangelical, pro-slavery portion of the town, imme- ed by diately declined being considered candidates! A ing Moody and Parker Pillsbury, accompanied by third balloting took place, and choice was made of our worthy friend Blanchard of Dorchester another from THE PROFLE, He, however, declined serving. It being now late in the afternoon, it was clear-sighted, logical friend, Joshua Perry, Jun. voted to adjourn for one week ; considerable feeling

mittee was filled, by making choice of those from and discussing those subjects that are connected with their enterprise. come outers. This result was not thought of by the sectarians or the clergy; and was a startling admonition to them.

The great question of the day did not come up for action; not, however, because he wished the house opened to the come-outers, but if we now shut it

they will call it persecution.

Samuel Blake, Jr., an Orthodox church member, and one of the petitioners, wished the subject left in the hands of the Selectmen. Thus, you perceive, Mr. Blake endeavored to avoid the responsibility of a direct vote on the question, and this, too, after he made, in regard to abolitionists attending sectarihad signed the petition to exclude us from the house. Call you this backing your friends?' He was call ed for one hour. ed upon to give a reason why he signed the petition —as were also the other petitioners; but not one of them came forward like men to defend their course. Brave men, truly! It now being so late, a motion: was made for an adjournment until the first Monday in April, which was carried.

Yesterday, the town assembled again, pursuant to adjournment, the great question for action and adjustment bringing many together. The whole forenoon was occupied in discussing the question Benjamin Hobart, Esq., Dea. Elijah Shaw, Dr. Alonzo Chapin, Reuben Loud, Lewis Ford, Barker Loud, Rev. James W. Ward, Samuel Reed, C. A.

opponent of the anti-slavery cause.

Resolved, That if additional proof were needed of these charges, it is found in the fact, that said meet- Loud; and in attempting to reply, the Rev. gentleing-house was occupied by an agent of the Massa-chusetts Colonization Society, at the very time that our request was before the Parish Committee. While entirely desirous that error, even when assuming a form as hateful and pernicious as that of the Coloni- very acceptably, but I never heard him when he di zation scheme, should have a fair opportunity to be more justice to himself and the cause, than on this

the same audience, the antidote of genuine anti-sla- said he did not agree exactly with the Rev. gentleman. He had no sympathy with the come-outers, Resolved, That there was nothing in the address however, but he thought it expedient to open the of Dr. Tenny to alter our often expressed opinion, house to them for the present. If we shut it against that the American Colonization Society has for its them, we shall have them holding meetings in the basis the most cruel injustice, and is eminently cal- very vicinity of our churches! He was well acculated to stupely the consciences of slaveholders quainted with them, and he knew they were not to and their abettors, to prolong the unchristian preju- be put down, if we shut the town hall against them. They would be heard, even if they went into ou barns. Now, I had rather have them meet in this house, said Dea. Shaw, for the present, than to have them lecture throughout the town, in our schoolhouses, and in the very neighborhood of our own congregations. Why, you just shut this house against them, and every one of them will turn preacher! I shall, therefore, vote to have the house opened; for I believe they will do less mischief here With pleasure I take up my pen to inform you of than elsewhere. You cannot put them in a better

Mr. Samuel Reed said he did not agree with the very and mobocracy have been completely routed and overthrown. ans. But one thing, however, I know, said Mr. Stimulated by their hostile spirit to our good cause, Reed; and that is, if the Orthodox church in there was one thing our sectarian and mobocratic Abington continues to retrograde for a few years to opponents were determined to do; they declared come, as it has for a few years past, it will not be they could do it by an 'overwhelming majority;' and long before even the ministers themselves will be pied by us. Every church in town had been closed as he could ascertain, two thirds of the inhabitants against us, and now they proclaimed that the town of Abington attended no meeting on the Lord's souse also should be boilted and barred; consequent- day; yet this one third, who did attend worship on ly, the following petition was put in circulation soon that day, were not willing the town house should be houses; but, said Mr. Reed, there are more legal voters belonging to one of our school districts in the east part of the town, than there are belonging to the Orthodox church there. His remarks created quite a sensation, coming from such a responsible source. He was open and frank in making them, and they must have produced a good effect.

be used by the noted Abby Kelley and her associates in holding night meetings which have quite an immoral tendency (!) on many, particularly the young and rising generation. Also to see if any thing more can be done respecting the debt already incurred, and daily increasing, in keeping Thankful Perry in the Insane Hospital.

Benjamin Hobart, Esq., (Swedenborgian,) thought the house ought to be closed sgainst us on the Lord's day. He did not commit himself against closing it at any other time. He administered a reproof to the come-outers, for considering this question of so great importance. meeting, when they would not attend meetings for the transaction of town business and affairs ! Does Mr. Hobart consider it of more importance to attend to the making of roads, repairing bridges, choosing constables, surveyors, &c. &c., than to labor in be half of millions of immortal beings, subject to be sold like cattle in the market? We should judge

so, by his remarks.

Mr. C. A. Dunham, said, (as the discussion was about being brought to a close,) that the come-out-We congratulate the citizens of Abington, that some of the individuals signing the above petition, to do so, and he thought they had well succeeded.

At I o'clock in the afternoon, the vote was taken on the motion made at the commencement of the discussion, viz., . That the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petitions' and decided in the AFFIRM-

Thus has the agitation of this question turned to the furtherance of our glorious cause. Our enemies have been put to shame, and completely routed. Truth, freedom of discussion and anti-slavery have well, the petition was the street of the str ing in the centre of Abington.

We hope our friends abroad will choose a school-committee. I will give you a brief history of the proceedings, as they are quite instruc-On the first ballotting, our esteemed friend, Mi-CAR H. Pools was chosen moderator. Our Board defended the petitioners,) ere they are compelled to

Yours, most truly, H. H. BRIGHAM.

OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

An interesting meeting of this Society was held no choice. On the second balloting, with an equal in the Universalist meeting-house at Hanson, on number of votes, choice was made of one individual, Saturday and Sunday, April 3d and 4th, 1847; the constituting the old board, and voted for by the the opening of the meeting, the Society were greetthe presence of our indefatigable friends Lor-

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Society, that the friends of abolition would greatly advance On the second trial, the office of the school com- the anti-slavery cause by meeting every Sabbath,

Daniel Otis, Blanchard, and others.

Richard Thayer, of Bridgewater, spoke very ear action until a late hour. As soon as the article was read, a call was made to have the petition read, together with the names attached. After the reading, the Sabbath for the advancement of their cause. C. A. Dunham of the Swedenborgian church, rose to He pledged himself to meet on this day, and do speak. He was for passing the article over without what in him lies to disseminate our principles. He

against them, it will only increase their numbers; state of things in Abington, in consequence of the they will call it persecution. The petition to the Selectmen of Abington, exclud-

> Dorchester, which were very honestly and candidly an meetings on the Sabbath, &c. the Society adjourn-

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mot pursuant to adjournment, Daniel Otis of cituate, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. Resolution under discussion previous to adjournment, further considered by J. Perry, Moody, Thayer, Pillsbury, and others, in favor of the resolu

The Society were now addressed in a speech of some length, with great force and eloquence, by Pillsbury, in regard to the so called ' revivals of religion, the American Board, &c. It was an effort worthy of its author, and must have produced a good effect. The Rev. Mr. Rockwood, of the Or-Dunham and others, participated. The petitioners hodox church in Hanson, was present, and being never opened their mouths, in defence of their of their course, although called upon repeatedly by our friends to justify their canduct. They were, however, however, defended in a warm speech of some length by very readily answered. Adjourned until 7 o'clock.

Amembled according to adjournment, the pres dent in the chair. Meeting opened by singing the parody, commencing, Come saints and sinners hear ne tell.' Remarks by Mr. Moody, on the question Why cannot we support the church and anti-slavery at the same time?"—Mr. MacLaughlin of Pem broke followed Mr. P. Mr. Hewitt also spoke, and made some explanation in regard to the Universalists. The following resolution was considered and

Resolved, That a government and a Union, as ours, founded on the necks of millions of slaves, and making actual slaveholders of all the rest of the people, -and a butchery of Mexican men, wamen and children, as this nation is now doing, only to pre serve and prolong slavery,-and a religion that, like this nation's religion, supports and sanctifies all these monetrous outrages, -should together receive the united and universal execuation of every honest, enlightened friend of justice and humanity.

Adjourned to Sunday morning.

Met Sunday morning, pursuant to adjournment-Melzer Sprague, of Hanson, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. Discussion commenced by Rich ard Thayer, on the general aspects of our cause; and was followed by Pillsbury on individual responsibility, in a speech of great power and elo the people is, said Pillsbury, they do not feel their responsibility as individuals; they throw the blame and guilt of the Mexican war, slavery, &c. upon those in power, the government, &c. : not feeling the soit an and momentous truth, that each individuual, and who alone must be held responsible for this immense shedding of human blood on the Mexican soil. I had rather be guilty of shedding the blood of those two Irishmen, said Mr. Pillsbury, slain not al composing this government is the guilty individlong since in Hanover, than be a member of this government. He had rather be guilty of killing pallid countenances, and feeble and attenuated two individuals than thousands. The position of frames, betray the dire advances of famine; while the sure of those present. Adjourned for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

his English friends has been the cause of much con- of cabbage, and even cut away the string that held troversy among professed abolitionists; and where-as, we see no Christian principle violated in that Moreover, I am almost in daily expectation of a as, we see no Christian principle violated in that

ing a history of the pacific measures adopted by Mexico, with reference to the outrages committed upon her by this country. He showed most conclusively, that the Mexican war was a war of aggres- six-barrel pistol at hand, and when during a long sion on the part of the United States;—that Mexico dreary winter, I never slept one night in peace, had done nothing to provoke the war, but, on the contrary, had pursued a course of action, previous of our house. Oh, those were awful times! and I often think it is to the war, highly pacific and honorable.

Mr. Moody was followed by remarks from Rev. Mr. Kellum. The following resolution was presented, and adopted, after remarks from Pillsbury, Moody, Thaver, Perry and others :

Resolved, That the appalling spectacle recently ing the national government.

showered upon mankind, in consequence of war! a reproachful or a hardened conscience, that one defrom war, for good, not to be received from any time! other source. War, too, was the means of propagating and spreading Christianity! Mr. Moody replied to him, by asking him a few questions, which obue, 15 boxes poultry, 6 hoxes fish, 13 frks, butter completely puzzled him, and he was forced to take

tee of finance. Adjourned till 7 o'clock, evening.

God speed the Right,' we should rejoice rather at the success of those who are repelling the invaders themselves, notwithstanding they are the govern-

ment and armies of the United States. The above resolution was ably advocated by
Moody, Pillsbury, E. Hewitt, R. Thayer, and oth-

ers, and adopted. and 4th of July next.

interesting one, and very well attended. The in- and flourishing town. trust we shall have a profitable and very interesting meeting. Let us not be disappointed in regard to numbers. 'A word to the wise is sufficient.'

In the evening, the house was thronged. It fell to me to speak, and the multitude contrived to listen.

of the hospitality and kindness of our friends in o'clock. Hanson. It was unbounded; and may the bless- It seemed to us a good day for Fall River. Both them. To the Universalist Society also, our thanks heartily in the cause of humanity. curing the house.

At a late hour, the Society adjourned sine die. HENRY H. BRIGHAM, Sec. S. Abington, April 8, 1847.

Another Ship Load of Emigrants.—Ship Sunbeam, which arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, brings a cargo of human beings. She had 333 passengers when she started, but during her passage of 52 days, 16 of them died, and were buried in the sea. Two children were born and died on the passage.—Boston Transcript, 6th inst.

THE PAMINE IN IRELAND.

MR. GARRISON : From the Bristol (England) Mirror of January 2d, I take the following letter. The pious trust in eautifully illustrated in his subsequent remarks But my chief object in sending the letter is, to fur nish one more commentary on the oppression of the Irish people, and the utter mismanagement of Irish affairs, attributable to grasping absentee proprietors and to the illiberal policy of the English govern ment through a leng series of years.

The following letter has been received by a lady in Bristol, from a Protestant divine in Ireland:

SKIBBEREEN, Dec. 18th, 1846. Mr Dear Friend:—You will, no doubt, have seen in the papers, the frightful accounts of the famine that is sweeping our land. Daily, matters are growing worse around us, and truly awful is the state of this wretched country. In truth, it is almost impossible to depict it. Even one of our own resident gentry said but yesterday, that, until this moment, he could not believe that our situation was so bad. In fact, we have nothing,—absolutely nothing! neither money nor provisions; and soon, not a rag of clothes will our wretched population have to cover them. But I need not speak of clothes: for unless some exertions, commensuof clothea; for unless some exertions, commensu-rate with our wants, are made, the people will be in their graves, ere six months have passed away. quence, the house being filled with a respectable and intelligent audience. The grand difficulty with the secole is said Pillsbury, they do not feel their the secole is said Pillsbury, they do not feel their heavily on me. For a very considerable time, it has cost me at the rate of 400% a year, barely to keep my people alive; and, from the cessation of public works, and the increased price of provisions, I fear it will demand double that sum; yea, and possibly all will not do at last. I am, therefore, constrained as well as one clerky to solicit the aid.

It is truly piteous to see them, -their gaunt and the three political parties was considered, in relation to their position to this government, and the Liberty party, so called, pronounced to be more administered. We have applied to the Government, and the liberty party, so called, pronounced to be more guilty than either of the other two. The relation of the church to this Mexican war was also exposed, and found to render the war every assistance. In the carried deep conviction to the hearts and consciences of those present. Adjuncted for one hearts own hands, about twelve gallous of soup, and our house is more like a besieged fortress, than any thing else. Thefts and robberies are of daily and Assembled according to adjournment, Melzer
Sprague in the chair. The following preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. R. Bates of Hanover:
Whereas, the buying of Frederick Douglass by ransacked my garden, not leaving me a single head

as, we see no Caristian principle violated in that visit from hundreds, who have threatened to come act; therefore,
Resolved, That the abolitionists of the Old Colony tender their grateful acknowldgments to their children for the occasion, and have been advised to remove all my valuables,—though I cannot say I apprehend any personal violence. In times of famine, plunder is the object—not murder; so that I do not fear personal mjury. But I desire to lean on an unseen arm. David said it is the Lord that subdueth my people under me; and He it it is that stilleth the raging of the sea and the madness of the people, and it is to him I look for protection. He has already preserved one in most trying times, when the monster meetings filled us with terror; when every room on my ground floor was a forwhen every room on my ground floor was a for tress, upwards of one hundred balls and fire-arms there, and when we could not lay down with

of our house. Oh, those were awill times; and in often think it is a righteous retribution for the meditated scenes of bloodshed, that these days of vangeance have visited this wretched land.

Do, then, my dear friend, aid us, and get subscriptions for us if you can; if we remain unassisted, we must all alike sink under it.

From the same paper which contains the above resented by the field of Buena Vista, of almost 4000 letter, I take the following commercial statement of of them mangled and murdered in battle, in a war to imports into Bristol, from two Irish ports in a single extend and eternize slavery, should incite us to re- week. When it is recollected that Liverpool is the doubled exertions in ridding ourselves, and the peo-chief mart of Irish provisions, to which, probably, ple of our county of Plymouth, from all direct re-ten fold more is sent than to Bristol, we may form sponsibility and participation in the guilt of such some understanding how it is that Ireland, 'a land butcheries, by dissolving this Union, and everturn- flowing with milk and honey,' is drained of her means of feeding her population, and why it is that A Mr. Phillips, from Hanover, opposed the reso- starvation is mowing down her children, when a lution. He said that the greatest blessings had been single article of subsistence fails. It must be with

object to him, by asking him a few questions, which completely puzzled him, and he was forced to take his seat.

Chose Briggs Arnold and Rufus Bates a committee of finance. Adjourned till 7 o'clock, evening.

CLOSING SESSION.

Met pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair. Opened by singing, The following resolutions of the context of the chair. Opened by singing, The following resolutions of the context of the c Met pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair. Opened by singing, The following resolution was offered by Parker Pillsbury:

Resolved, That the injustice and frightful depravity of the outrages now being perpetrated by this nation upon Mexico, (under the name of war,) are such as that we cannot but regret the success of American arms; and inasmuch as we always pray, the chair of the President of the President in the President in the Victory: T. E. Wookey, 32 packs poultry, 2 boxes fish—J. Donohue, 25 packs poultry—to order, 20 bales bacon, 60 frks, butter, 50 kegs lard, 2 bbls, herrings, 18 basks, 1 box fish, 12 head of cattle, 563 pigs.

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE. FALL RIVER, March 30, 1847.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

s, and adopted.

Voted, That the annual meeting of the Society gives me more pleasure than to award all credit, am not culpable here. On the contrary, nothing be holden in Plymouth, on Saturday and Sunday, 3d wherever it is due; and so I make haste to give a cheering account of the Universalist church, and This meeting of the Society has been quite an its minister, Rev. Mr. Livermore, of this large

clemency of the weather, and the extreme bad travelling, prevented many from attending. We trust day here, and were not only welcomed to the large our friends throughout the county, (fair or foul weather, cold or hot,) will so arrange matters, as to be at Plymouth, without fail. Let us all prepare Livermore to preach his discourses, one of them in ourselves to spend our national independence in a the day time. Accordingly, in the afternoon, manner worthy of the day and the occasion. Let friend Foster went into the desk, and addressed a Old Plymouth be shaken, on that day, from centre numerous and deeply interested audience, in his hap to circumference. An effort will be made to obtain piest manner, for an hour and a half. Such a lecsome of our first speakers on that occasion, and we ture could not be lost. It went down to the root o.

We cannot close our report, without speaking with much apparent interest, until towards It

ings of thousands, now ready to perish, fall upon Mr. and Mrs. Livermore are engaged cheerfully and are due, for the very ready manner in which they contributors to the Standard are not all so punctus opened their house, in which to hold our meeting, as to leave no room for an occasional contribution and to Rev. Elmer Hewitt for his assistance in pro-She has the requisites of both mind and heart, to lend most desirable aid in advancing the Anti-Sla very movement, in that department.

We left Fall River with many good wishes for ou success, and carnest desires that we would repea our visit at the earliest opportunity.

When the houses of worship are opened on Bur day, in even small numbers, to such addresses a that of friend Foster on Sunday last, the days slavery are numbered. Yours, in the haste of the battle,

DONATIONS FOR THE STARVING PEOPLE OF IRELAND
Amount acknowledged in money in last Lib-

erator, \$1815 42
Enoch B. Kenrick, Cambridgeport, 5 00
'o'n S. Hall and wife, Easthampton, Ct. 5 00
Friends in Marshfield, by N. H. Whiting, 8 00 By Thus. Bicknell, Kingston, Mass

By Thus. Bicknell, Kingston, Mess.
H. Tribb's, 1 50; S. Drew, Jr. 1; E. Keely, 1;
D. B. Bartlett, 2; E. Willis, 25c. Harvy
Ransom, 75c. Thos. Bicknell, 5; Geo. T.
Bicknell, (8 years old,) 50c. Kimball W.
Stetson, 1; Seth Drew, 1;
Joanna C. Brown, Lowell,
Priends in Springfield, by Chas. Stearns,
Friends in Georgiaville and Smithfield, R. I.
by Jno. C. Westcott and S. W. Wheeler,
of Providence,
Clarissa Niles, Abington,
J. Kelsey, 5; Ralph Hawley, 5; M. A. Conley, 50c, Boston, by Rev. J. V. Himes,
Daniel Buxton, Jr. 1; Edward Buxton, 1;
Danvers,

Danvers,
Friends in Walpole, by N. Southard,
Amory Babcock, 1; Amory L. Babcock, 1;
Jno. U. Morse, 5de. Rebecca D. Babcock,
50c. E. D. Babcock, 50c.
Miss P. N. Weston, Wesmouth, Friend in Berlin, Warren Lincoln, Raynham, Susan Anthony, Coventry, R. L. Joseph Philbrick, Seabrook, N. H.

David Hinckley, Hyannia,
Thacher Hinckley, do,
Friend from Lowell,
Geo. Sailer, Mechaniosburg, Pa. \$1926 35

18 large boxes clothing collected in Wordester, Mass. by Charles Hadwen and T. W. Drew.
One package of clothing from Sarah Waldo, do. do. lbbl. clothing from friends in Hayden row, Hopkinton, by L. A. Bowker, valued at \$50.
2 large-boxes clothing from Ashland, Mass., donors unknown.

onknown.

7 cases and 3 barrels containing 1500 garments of all descriptions, many of which are worth from 5 to \$10 each, together with quilts, comforters, sheets, &c.; also beans and potatoes, contributed in Lynn, and forwarded by Jonathan Buffum. box clothing from David Hinckley, Hyannis, Mass. boxes, I cask and I bbl. clothing from Edwin Mor-ton, Plymouth, Mass.

The ship Morea will sail for Scotland in a day or wo, with a cargo of food and clothing for the fam-

hing people of that country. The Boston Relief Committee will charter another vessel for Ireland, but the time of her sailing cannot now be stated-probably in 20 or 30 days; due notice will be given: In the mean time, donations of money, food or clothing will be received and kept

safe until that vessel sails. FRANCIS JACKSON. April 15. The \$2 credited to James B. Whiteemb, Brooklyn, Ct., in the Liberator of the 23d ult. hould be to Elisha Adams of that place, for the Irish

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held in he TABERNACLE, BROADWAY, N. Y. on TUESDAY the 11th of May. The increasing interest in the Anti-Slavery cause promises an unusually large and important meeting. The bold encroschments of the slave power upon the rights of the North, and the active measures of the slaveholders to extend and perpetuate the curse of human bondage, are awakening the people to a sense of their position both as oppressors and oppressed. All the activity and zeal of the friends of the slave are needed to arouse the country to the conviction that the only safety of the whole PEOPLE is in adopting the principle of the American Anti-Slavery Socie

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS The place of the business meetings will be an-

ounced bereafter. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

The Worcester County North Division Anti-Slave-y Society will hold their annual meeting at Gard-er, on Thursday and Friday, the 15th and 16th ays of April, inst., commencing at 10 o'clock, hursaday morning. Wm. Lloyd Garrison and ther anti-shavery advocates will be present, to plead or the slave, and to point out the guilty ones in

Come, friends of the slave! Once more give us your hand, your heart, and your counsel! Once more dedicate your lives and strength to the oversun has seen! Con ae with the will ro no -and the blessing of him that is ready to perish will be your reward.

T. P. LOCKE, Sec.

NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETT.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk County A. S. Society will be held at Dedham, in Temperance Hall, on Thursday, April 29th, at 9 e'clock, A. M. Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips will be present, and it is hoped-that Mr. Douglass will arrive in time to attend the meeting. Other speakers will be hereafter announced. It is carnestly hoped that there will be a strong rally of abolitionists from every part of the County, and from other parts of the State. A meeting of the county and from other parts of the State. county, and from other parts of the State. A meeting of annual interest is anticipated. The abolitionists of Dedham offer their hospitalities to all who may
come us to this execution.

EDMUND QUINCY, President.

INCREASE S. SMITH,
ANNE W. WESTON,
N. B. It is intended to hold an anti-slavery meeting on the preceding evening, (Wednesday 28th.) in the same place, of which further particulars will be given bereafter.

Applison Davis will lecture on slavery in the fol-Worcester, Sunday, April 18
Leicester, Monday and Tuesday, 19, 20
Spencer, Wednesday and Thursday, 21, 22
S. Brookfield, Friday, 23
Warren, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, 24, 25, 26
Palmer, Tuesday, 21
S. Wilbraham, Wednes Thurs and Fri. 28, 29, 30
Springfield, Saturday, Sunday, May 1, 2

SOCIETY FOR AIDING DISCHARGED CON-

VICTS. Dr. Augustine C. Taf., State Agent for aiding Discharged Convicts, is sole agent of this Society. Office No. 69 Corphill. Regular office hours from 11 to 1, daily. Office open at other business hours.—Persons wishing to employ Discharged Convicts, or to transact any other business with the Agent, are requested to call as above.

WALTER CHANNING, President.

Boston March 19, 1847. Boston, March 19, 1847.

DIED-In Raynham, March 18, Lysander Gil-more, son of Squire and Abby Gilmore, aged 17 years. In Hopkinton, March 18, Mrs. Nancy W., wife

ISAAC CALDWELL'S Genteel Boarding House,

Removed from No. 20 Butolph-street, to No. 12 Bet-knap-street, neur Cambridge-street. C. would respectfully inform the public, that he has fitted up and opened his house to accommodate with Board and Lodging those who may favor him with their patronage. He respectfully solicits a share. No pains will be spared to render it in every way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms moderate. would respectfully inform the public, that he

TO BE LET IN CHELSEA.

ONE half of a house, or one or more rooms in the same, on Shurtleff street, a few minutes walk from the Salem turnpike. For terms, &c., inquire of HENRY CARPENTER,
April 16 2 mas 18 Brattle-street.

D. S. GRANDIN, M. D. DENTIST,

238, WASHINGTON STREET, . . BOSTON. All operations warranted.

bing 463

wful-00

From the Kennebee Journal.

THE CHRISTIAN WAR-SHIP

She bears on her deck, no weapons of war,

Her barrels are charged with no powder, but that

Which shall make all Christendom wender-

The powder that kindles no flame, but love's; .

And her hold, it is stored with loaves of bread,

That swells in the breast of gratitude warm.

Huzza! huzza! for the ship of war

That carries a starving land relief,

And bids her wailing to cease.

That goes on an errand of Pease,

in her hold, no stores of thunder;

That burns, but not to destroy :

And explodes in a shout of joy-

That life to the dying recalls;

In the place of bombs and balls.

Shall reach to the owner's heart.

Shall tears of rejoicing start;

Like a pall, from pole to pole;

Illumine the glazing eye of death,

And sheer the departing soul.

To her bosom more closely prest;

From her joy-o'erflowing breast.

Huzza! huzza! for the ship of war,

Begun by the generous heart,

And enact the Christian's part.

The nobler chivalry, rising there,

Tell them a use is found, at last,

Sending full many a gallant tar

To his long and last repose, Beneath the wave he would gladly breast

To lighten a brother's woes.

Henceforth, let their only office be

To succor the shores that need,

Of the famishing foe we feed.

To strengthen the weak, and make a friend

The armies of old, in their path of blood,

And the crusaders found, in their march of death

Such alone be the victories our land shall boast.

Scattered the kernels of wheat :

The cane, with its nectar so sweet.

The trophies her sons shall covet,-

And approved by the powers above it.

Might bind the world in the bonds of peace.

UP AND DOWN.

BY GOODWYN BARMBY.

For the mice in the barn-hole, dun and drear; Up! is the beamy sun shining to give

Their verdure and hues to all flowers that live;

Down! is the gaping mine, lone, dark and cold,

Where the children of Mammon starve for gold;

Down! is the coward that shrinketh to die

Far o'er the mountain-tops raising the eye;

Down! is the mist of the cultureless clod.

Up ! is the watchman who tells of the night,

Down! is the sluggard who keepeth his bed;

Down ! is the coward who slumbers a slave;

Un! is the hero-the watchful and brave.

Up! is the patriot who raises mankind;

Up! is the poet-the eye of the blind;

Down! is the tyrant who maketh the slave;

Down ! is the traitor-the door of the grave;

The home of the saints, the meek and the bold :

Up! is the high heaven of prophets of old-

Down! is the hell of the bigot and vile-

The place of the bad with the Judas-smile :

Down! are the tyrant, the bigot, and slave!

Up! are the loving, the free, and the brave!

From the New-York Tribune

SONNET TO THE CLERGY

That in this solemn and most awful time Of National impiety and crime,

The messengers of CHRIST should speechless be.

To God for His forgiveness. Lay not bare

There's blood upon our hand-and our brother's gor Crying to God our guilt. Lift, lift ye, then, A voice that shall be felt, against this War,

And speak as Teachers, what ye know as Men !

MORAL POWER.

And each wild shout the fierce dissension feeds.

Till stones and brands the gathering mob supply

With ready weapons for their base misdeeds

As when in crowds a tumult we descry,

If then a man of sober mien appear,

For goodness and for piety renowned,

The rabble pause amid their mad career, And hear his words in silence most profound

He reigns supreme in every brutal mind, Calming their passions as by magic power;

Their hearts are softened, and at once we find

The tumult hush'd, and still'd the wild uproar.

REFLEX POWER OF GOODNESS

Our joys with those we love are intertwined : And he whose wakeful tenderness removes The obstructing thorn which wounds the friend h

Smooths not another's rugged path alone, But scatters reses to adorn his own.

A solitary blessing few can find :

loves.

A. D. F. R

The measure of our wrong, that we may see Our depth of sin, and seeing cry-Forbear!

Oh, SPIRITUAL FATHERS! sleep no more!

It doth appear mysterious to me,

The amplitude of our iniquity

When beam the streaks of morn ruddy and bright

When morning's dews are all sprinkled and shed

Stooping the gaze to the sepulchre sod;

Up! is the hero that looketh on high.

Up! is the calm of the clear blue sky,

A glory admired by all the earth,

The millions, wasted in brutal War,

And the nations knit together .-

Might help the trampled to rise again,

The slave from his fetters release

Then speed forever the ship of War,

Warren, March 18, 1847.

That sails on the errands of Peace

Up ! is the merry lark floating to sing

Its matine of joy to the sun of spring; Down! is the bird of night, winging to peer

For laurels that soon must wither,

To succor distress throughout the world,

Teach them the nobler warfare, waged

By their brothers across the water,

Than that of blood and slaughter

For these masses of war and wonder, That often have met on the peaceful wave,

Like opposing clouds of thunder,-

Thus freighted with means of life;

That wages no war, but the war of love; And knows, but of kindness, no strife Go, teach the nations the work begun,-

And a deep thanksgiving go up on high

Those balls, discharged upon Erin's soil,

Those bombs, when breaking in cot of mud,

Through the foaming waves of ocean;

And that banner, streaming in Erin's sky, Shall awaken her heart's devotion

Then speed her onward, thou western breeze !

Its stars shall break through the gloom, that hange

By their light, the mother shall find her child

The powder of grain, the flour of corn,

I have a few questions I wish to ask you, concern g the duties of those who are styled the reforms of the age, which to me seem of some impernce to the cause of humanity, and which are press i upon me forcibly at the present time, by the nowledge that many of those who have been condered faithful in carrying forward the standard of pure, free and importial Christianity, are joining or say they see no reason for not doing so) many f the different Orders that are now in existenceich as 'Odd Fellows,' 'Sons and Daughters of emperance,' &c., through the influence, as I think, ppears to me, can be joined without injury by any idividual who sees those great principles, in any reat degree in advance of the people. The first gestion I would ask is this :- Can a person join ny order, or institution, that has a standard of moris as a test of membership, that falls short in any continue in existence, the lower one? For in-If you can give us any light on these questions, old white horse. To the suggestion or his sain, it would be welcomed by many. In connection with that old white was rather too conspicuous a charden, I would ask, is it not the duty of all who would elevate man, to form some order that would enable more effectually to sympathize with and relieve each others' infirmities and suffering, both moral and pecuniary, a work rightly belonging to the gain in earnest. The Mexicans were drawn out in more numbers.

'ULTRAISM' !- INFIDELITY !! The celebrated Baptist preacher of England, John FOSTER, (see his Life and Correspondence, p. 42,) expresses himself respecting the Churches, thus:

\* Churches are useless and mischievous Instituions, and the sooner they are dissolved, the better,
on their own hook. Our officers were and ays in
the advance, leading their troops—hence the great tions, and the sooner they are dissolved, the better. I have long felt an utter loathing of what bears the general denomination of the Church, with all its parties, contests, disgraces, and honors. My wish would tacked by a whole Mexican brigade of several thougeneral denomination of the Church, with all its pay-

ernor has appointed for our good people to humiliste themselves in fasting and prayer. The number who will spend the day in such a becoming manner, will doubtless be small; and many, we fear, who ought to serve the Lord, will, in divers ways, try to serve

We are no less surprised than gratified to see this quotation in the Massachusetts Spy. The edi-tor being convinced, as we have a right to infer from his language, that a Fast Day is a day in which the Devil is more faithfully served than the Lord, we have some reason to hope he will hereafter use his influence to aid in breaking up a practice which, his intuence to aid it breaking up a practice which, has become a proverb and a bye-word—a scandal to the authority which appoints it—the dread and horror of nine tenths of the sober people of the Commonwealth. If Fast Day were simply a day for hypocrites to wear long faces, and to cry, 'God be merciful to us sinners?' while their hearts are brim-full for all manner of sinful propensities, the custom might pass off, encountering only a smile of good-natured contempt; but when it is perverted, as it has been of late, to the indulgence of evto say nothing of the less annoying recreations of houghtless boys, who think it no harm to tramover fields and gardens, break fences, and endanger the lives of people in their careless en-deavors to shoot birds—it becomes an intolerable e, and should be met with general reprobation. More wickedness will be perpetrated to-morrow than will be repented of, though some of the perpetrators may be brought to repentance on the next day. There will be more profune swearing, more drinking of intoxicating liquors, more gam bling, and more violations of the decalogue gener-ally, than on any day in the year. If it be a fair day, heaven have mercy on the horse flesh which belongs to livery stables, for those that drive it will show none. We will not undertake to say how many young lade will receive their first lesson in the bowling alleys. Nor would we hazard a guess how many men will go home half, or perhaps wholly, drunk, from 'temperance bowling-alleys' but leave all statistics of that sort to be compiled by those who ask for a law to prohibit all persons from bathing their bodies in New England Rum, or, when racked with rheumatism, from rubbing their legs with salt and Brandy, unless the said rum and brandy should be bought in quantities of twenty-eight gallons,-Boston Courier.

We revere the past, for its virtues, the odor of which we pray may long abide amongst us; and we honor the filial piety of New-England that loves to crown the memory of its ancestry with a great many of them. A like charge was made perennial wreaths of respectful imitation; but we believe it is any thing but filial, to permit the religious customs and rites of our fathers, to be celebrated as they are at the present day. Since the spirit that originated those rites does not enter into spirit that originated those rites does not enter into are three general officers, and twenty colonels and the taste and feelings of the present generation, it is taste and feelings of the present generation, it is comman Ascends to Heaven, and yet we breathe no prayer but a desceration of their memory, and an offence to religion, to retain customs that have only the semblance of piety about them. 'Cast not your action late (they had been previously employed in pearls before swine'—is an injunction that may nother part of the field) about 300 strong; their well be repeated in the ears of those who, by offiwise intelligent, and entitled to our respect, will shake off the bondage of custom, and refuse to fight on. I saw some of the Indianians mixed up sustain the senseless forms of dead institutions, through fear of popular opinion.—Ibid.

The battle-field next day was horrible; our wounded were attended to the evening before, but the Mexicans suffered dreadfully; not only from thirt, which is always the case but form

A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer, writing from Washington on the 20th inst., states that on the Wednesday previous, 100 Methodist preachers who had been attending the conference in that city, went and paid their respects to Mr. President Polk of a flag of truce. I can't explain it now, but I the Wednesday previous, 100 Methodist preachers who had been attending the conference in that city, went and paid their respects to Mr. President Polk in a hody. Rev. Dr. Levings acted as spokesman of the party. He congratulated Mr. P. on the general prosperity of the country, and stated that as ministers of the Gospel of Peace, his associates and himself indulged the hope that the existing war might be speedily terminated on conditions honorable to both countries; but the Rev. Doctor was understood to add, that \*\*Tas republicans\*, however, they were determined to sustain their country until a more favorable state of things should ensue!

And so these reported 'ambassadors for Christ' condorse the diabolical sentiment, 'Our country, right or wrong!"—Elegant teachers of the Gospel according to St. Judas Iscariot! How many of them are in an out of the should have captured a whole division, but for a should have captured a whole division, but for a should have captured a whole division, but for a should have captured a whole division, but for a should have captured a whole division, but for a should have captured a whole division, but for a should have captured a whole division, but for a should have captured a whole division, but for a should have captured a whole division, but for a should have captured a whole division, but for a should have captured a whole division, but for a should have captured a whole division, but for a should have captured a whole division, but for a should have captured a whole division, but for a should have captured a whole division, but for a should have captured a whole division, but for a should have captured a whole division, but for a should have captured a whole division, but for a flag of truce. I can't explain it now, but I shall soon.

The number killed and wounded on our side is hall soon.

The number killed and wounded on our side is hall soon.

The number killed and wounded on our side is hall soon.

The number killed and wounded on our side is hall soon.

The number kille

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA The following are some of the particulars of this desperate conflict, as communicated by Maj. Coffee of the Army, to the New-Orleans Delta :--

On the 21st the enemy were descried, approaching over the distant hills. At this appearance, the volunteers raised a great shout, and gave three tremendous cheers. Their engineers and officers were seen flying over the field, and dragging their canon about to get them into position; but the nature of the ground did not favor the undertaking, and it was late in the day before the big guns began to

The enemy had with them thirty-two cannot mostly of large calibre. Their fire, though kept up very briskly, and apparently well manned, did so little execution in our ranks, that it was not considered necessary to return their fire. Our cannon were therefore silent the whole of the 21st. Eight f their claim of benevolence; none of which, it or ten killed and wounded were the extent of the casualities sustained by our army on the 21st.

During the day an officer approached our lines with a flag of truce, and requested to be shown to Gen.

Taylor. The brave old man was sitting quietly on his old white charger, with his leg over the pommel of the saddle, watching the movements of the enemy, when the Mexican officer was presented. In reat principle of that within himself, and not di- a very courteous and graceful manner, the officer setty countenance and uphold, and of course help stated that 'he had been sent by his Excellency Gen. Santa Anna, to his Excellency Gen. Taylor to continue in existence, the lower one? For in-enquire, in the most respectful manner, what he tance—can you join any institution that justifies, (Gen. Taylor) was waiting for.' From the silence continue in existence, the lower observation is stated to the considered by all as innocent as any, directly, war, slavery, intemperance, licentiousness, it is the received Santa Anna's terrific cannonating, the distinction of moral and political rights of women, rejudice against color, or any other violation of my great principle you hold as true, and not be guilty the their object be even the salvation of the world? Lave you any more right to do it, than you have to e for a good cause? Is there any order, at the present ay, that has a test, that is not guilty of upholding, discally, some one of these evils? (except it be under the name of come-outers.) Does not the order of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, which may be considered by all as innocent as any, directly uphold two, at least, of the evils spoken of—slavery and the depriving woman of her rights? Is it not sanctioning the moral character of slaveholders as much a any Northern church, by union with the South? If you can give us any light on these questions, it would be welcomed by many. In connection with that old whity was rather too conspicuous a character of the commander, he replied, 'that the old whity was rather too conspicuous a character of the commander, he replied, 'that the old whity was rather too conspicuous a character of the commander, he replied, 'that the old

al and pecuniary, a work rightly belonging to the true church—or will it be best, in the end, for them to do what little they can as individuals, and learn people to depend more upon themselves? Does it not follow that if it is good to organize for the removal of slavery, it is good to organize for all other good objects?

CHARLES GLADDING.

CHARLES GLADDING.

CHARLES GLADDING.

The Mexicans were drawn out in immense numbers. The dark columns of infantry extended as far as the eye could reach, and the cavalry seemed to cover the whole view with their interminable lines. At intervals, between the infantry and cavalry, their big guns, strongly protected by a large artillery force, kept up an incessant cannonade against our lines. Their forces were soon in motion. Our artillery was thrown forward to meet them, represented the valuations. them, protected by the volunteers. Gen. Wool led the main body in person, and was seen every where rallying and encouraging the volunteers. The two armies were soon engaged in hot conflict. The broken nature of the ground divided the forces, so that instead of one general engagement, the registrative was compalled in a great measure to fight ties, contests, disgraces, and honors. My wish would be little less than the dissolution of all Church Institute and shapes; that religion might be set free, as a grand spiritual and moral element, no longer clogged, perverted and prostituted by Corporation forms and principles.

Thursday will be Fast Day, a day which the Governor has appointed for our good people to humiliate the content of the member of the serior has appointed for our good people to humiliate the content of the member of the serior has appointed for our good people to humiliate the serior has appointed for our good people to humiliate the serior has appointed for our good people to humiliate the serior has appointed for our good people to humiliate the serior has appointed for our good people to humiliate the serior has appointed for our good people to humiliate the serior has appointed for our good people to humiliate the serior has appointed for our good people to humiliate the serior has appointed for our good people to humiliate the foot of a hill in a deep ravine, by an impense force of the enemy. A large number of the officers were killed here—among them was Col. McKee, who fell badly wounded, and was immediately despatched by the enemy. A large number of the officers were killed here—among them was Col. McKee, who fell badly wounded, and was immediately despatched by the enemy. A large number of the officers were killed here—among them was Col. McKee, who fell badly wounded, and was immediately despatched by the enemy. A large number of the officers were killed here—among them was Col. McKee, who fell badly wounded, and was immediately despatched by the enemy. A large number of the officers were killed here—among them was Col. McKee, who fell badly wounded, and was immediately despatched by the enemy. A large number of the officers were killed here—among them was Col. McKee, who fell badly wounded, and was immediately despatched by the enemy. tance by some of his men, but owing to the steep-ness of the hill, the men finding it very difficult to ness of the hill, the men inding it very diment to carry him, and the enemy in great numbers press-ing upon them, the gallant Lieut. Colonel begged them to leave him, and take care of themselves. Forced to leave him on the field, the last that was seen of this noble young officer, he was lying on his back, fighting with his sword the enemy who were stabbing him with their bayonets. The vet-eran Capt, Wm. S. Willis, of the same regiment, at the head of his company, with three stalwart sons who fought at his side, was badly wounded, but still continued the fight until he was overcome with

the loss of blood.

In the meantime, the Indiana brigade, who were In the meantime, the indiana brigade, who were drawn out and ordered to charge the enemy, were seized with a panic, and displaying some hesitation, Assistant Adj't. Gen. Lincoln rushed to their front, and whilst upbraiding them for their cowardice, was shot, several bulls passing through his body. In justice to this brigade it should be stated, that they subsequently railied and fully redeemed their they subsequently rallied and fully redeemed their reputation by the most gallant and effective fight-

Col. Yell led, the foremost man, a charge of his

and was killed by a lance, which entered his mouth, and tore off one side of his face.

The Mississippians, the heroes of Monterey, after doing hard duty as skirmishers, were ordered in the land of nto line to receive a charge of cavalry, which they did with their rifles, delivering at the same time a mest destructive fire among the crowded columns of cavalry. The enemy were completely repulsed. The distinguished commander of this gallant regiment, Col. Jefferson Davis, was badly wounded, an escopette ball having entered his foot and passed out of his leg. He was, however, doing well when last heard from. The chivalrous Lieut. Col. when last heard from. The chivarious Leads of McClung was prevented from doing his share of the brave deeds of this gallant fight, by the grievous wound received at the battle of Monterey, which still confines him to his bed, and from which it is much feared by his best friends he will never

Col. Humphrey Marshall's splendid regiment of Kentucky Cavalry were impatient for an oppo-nity of showing their mettle, and revenging capture of their brethren, then in the hands of enemy. They were soon favored with the desired opportunity, by the approach of a force of more than 2000 Lancers and Hussare, who gallantly charged them. The Kentuckians stood their ground with immovable steadiness, and receiving the enemy

well be repeated in the ears of those who, by official prerogative, give occasion thus to turn a religious ceremony into a farce of worldliness,—'a day of public lumiliation and prayer,' into an occasion the Kentuckinas suffered very severely; Col. for indolent pleasures and disgraceful revelry.—

We long for the time to come when men, otherwise intelligent and entitled to our respect with public world long course he geograph to give a support to the course he geograph to the cours

from thirst, which is always the case, but from hunger too. Their lancers behaved well, and rode

THE LIBERATOR.

we thrashed them so soundly a they stripped them naked too. If they had killed 'Old Rough and and in high spirits.

At the first battle Capt. Headly was killed, and out of his toggery. His coat has two or three bullet naked too. If they had killed "Old Rough and Ready," and stripped him, they'd have made little out of his loggery. His coat has two or three bullet holes in it, (I am told,) but its a lucky color, pepper holes in it, (I am told,) but its a lucky color, pepper and salt, with pockets capacious enough to contain provent sufficient for the stomach of even Major Dugald Dalgetty, of Marcheschall College, Aberdeen memory. Santa Anna is 12 miles from us camped. We're too few to follow him. If he come nearer, we'll lick him again. Meantime, we're acting on the advice of the 'tuner of the Latin Lyre.'

At the crisis of the battle, General Taylor ser At the crisis of the battle, General Taylor sent Col. McKee with a Kentucky Regiment to sustain a column which began to stagger under a heavy Mexican charge. The ground which had to be passed over was full of ravines, which gave the troops the appearance of falling into disorder under the Mexican fire which annoyed them. Under this belief, General Taylor turned to Mr. Crittenden and exclaimed, 'By G-d, Mr. Crittenden, this will not do—this is not the way for Kentuckians to behave themselves when called upon to make good a battle. It will not answer, sir,'—and with this he clenched his fist, knit his hrow, and set his teeth hard together. However, after passing the broken ground, the Kentuckians formed in good order and gave the Mexicans a deadly fire, which restored gave the Mexicans a deadly fire, which restored the battle. Upon this, the old general broke out with a loud hurrah. 'Hurrah for old Kentuck,' he exclaimed, talking as it were to himself, and rising in his saddle-'That's the way to do it; give then h-ll, d-n them,' and the tears of exultation rolled down his cheeks as he said it.

One of the volunteers, writing home previous ly to the battle, says-

I was out at camp the day before yesterday, and stayed all night. In the course of conversation with Gen. Taylor, I asked him if he could realize, tha Gen. Santa Anna was really approaching with such an army; the old 'war horse,' Rough and Ready, shrugged his shoulders, and replied in this language: 'Let them come, d—d if they don't go back a good deal faster than they came.' He has no fears.'

OUR LOSS AT BUENA VISTA. It will be se from the official despatches of Gen. Taylor, published in another column, that the total loss of our army at the battle of Buena Vista, in killed, wounded and missing, is seven hundred and forty, exclusive of the loss of the Kentucky cavalry. We are informed, on the authority of an officer who was present, and who left Saltillo in the beginning of last month, that the Kentucky cavalry lost is the ast month, that the Kentucky cavalry lost in the action sixty-one men, viz. 29 killed and 32 wounded—which would make our aggregate loss eight hundred and one, or nearly one-sixth of the wh force engaged .- Nat. Intell.

THE MEXICAN WAR.-Three thousand volum teers have already died or been killed in Mexico on account of sickness, a very large proportion of whom have also died. During the war of 1812, with Great Britain, which lasted two years and a half, only 1344 of our soldiers were killed, and 2673 wounded. No disease prevailed among them to an unusual extent. So the loss of life in this infamous war has been greater than the last war with England, and the prospect is, that tens of with England, and the prospect is, that tens of thousands more must be cut down in battle or by disease, and hundreds of millions of dollars expended in carrying on a war of aggression and conquest for the purpose of extending slavery!
How many more of its hardy sons is the North
willing to give up, that the system of slavery may
be spread over the territory now free?—Indiana

HORRORS OF THE WAR.

A correspondent, who writes to us from Brazo A correspondent, who writes to us from Director, after speaking of the uncertainty and gloom which had hung over all the posts upon the Rio Grande, from the time that the first rumors of the disaster to Gen. Taylor had been circulated, until correct intelligence came to hand, states some of the atrocities of the band of Canales, thus:

'The scenes at Matamoras during the intense excitement were of the most painful description, and of such character as to strike a horror to the very soul. Distress, fear and misery were depicted upon the countenances of the Mexican citizens. Entire families fled from the city, carrying with them what few articles of goods they possessed, hardly knowing, many of them, whither to fly. They took refuge in the woods and chapparal near the city, where they were fallen upon by a band of Canales's party, and robbed of every thing, to the last garment even, and the most brutal atrocities committed upon the persons of young females, many of whom were left in a state of nature, suffering the most dreadful deprivations as well as the many of whom were left in a state of inture, sur-fering the most dreadful deprivations as well as the constant violations from the fiends at whose mercy they were placed. It would require a more elo-quent mind than I possess, and more gifted pen, to describe, with any degree of correctness, the hor-rors of the past few days on the Rio Grande."

COMFORTS OF A SOLDIER.

It is now within a few days of three months since we were mustered into the service of Uncle Sam, but so far, we have been only living in the hope of orde day seeing the color of his money. True it is that patriotism, love of glory, and all that sort of thing, are very well in their way, but the idea of finding cold lead or copper in one's abdonne is note on agreeable, without getting a quid pro quo, even if it be for the purpose of indulging in those comforts which men not of our 'cloth' can abstain from without much effort. This is the more to be regretted, as to use plain language, (for 'rude am in speech, '&e.) it looks very much like what honest people would call cheating at home. To state the case fairly, I must tell your readers that the money is in the hands of the officers, where it seems likely to remain—probably for the benefit, after It is now within a few days of three months since likely to remain—probably for the benefit, after death, of the hundreds or thousands who must fall beneath the walls of Vera Cruz, or for the burial of the miserable sick, who are daily experiencing a living death in the wooden walls of putridity af forded for their dwellings. God help the sick sol dier!-for verily, his trust in those whose duty it is dief:—for verily, his frust in those whose duty it is to minister to his wants, is the poorest that can be imagined. Should he, in after years, look back upon these trying times, his visions of fat pork, hard biscuit, and muddy bilge water, though they may border on the ludicrous, will, nevertheless, create a nauses exceeding the powers of ipecacuanhs! Pil warrant me that the ideas of chivalry with which he was exceeded to be seen the life. with which he was encased on leaving the Palmet-to State shall prove, as they now do, to the volun-teer, mere 'sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.'

Captain Walker is enlisting men for his company of 'rifles' at Annapolis. The correspondent of the Charleston News gives the following anecdote:

'The son of a Rev. Mr. Collins made up his mind The son of a Kev. Mr. Collins made up his mind to go, and went to ask his parent's permission, being a minor. The father endeavored to dissuade him from his intention, but finding him fixed in his determination, went with his son to Captain Walk-tork, who has lectured during the last year, died on the 18th inst., at Frankfort, Herkimer county, in the 18th inst., at Frankfort, Herkimer county, in into service, telling him, when he was duly apprenticed for five years to 'Uncle Sam'-' Now, my son I wish you to understand me; you have taken the oath to support the flag of your country, and if, when you meet a foe, you should ever run—run by home, and don't stop there, for I will never own you

The accounts from New Mexico which have reached us, are from El Passo to the 12th January, and Santa Fe to Feb. 3d.

The battle fought by Capt. Morin and his command, took place 25 miles from Santa Fe. At the first volley discharged by our troops, 36 of the Mexicans were killed, the rest were thrown into confusion, and precipitately fled to the mountains.

Capt. Moran followed up his advantage with de-

Capt. Moran followed up his advantage with decision, pursued the enemy, devastated the valley of the Moro, burning every thing in his path. The people terrified, fled to the mountains also, where death, in the shape of starvation, awaits them.

When Mr. Caldwell, who brought the express from Santa Fe to St. Louis, left the former place, he heard heavy reports of artillery in the direction of the Moro, and doubtless another battle was progressing; but no particulars were received.

Mr. C. thinks that the Mexicans must have been beaten worse than before, as our troops were fully the state of the relief of the suffering poor in treland, the liberal sum of £35,000—or \$170,000.

Government Employing Staves.—Complaint is made at Penascola, Florida, that slave mechanics are employed at the navy yard at that place, greatly to the detriment of the white workmen. Almost, the detriment of the white workmen. Since the white workmen. Almost, the detriment of the white workmen. Almost, the white workmen are detriment of the waste of \$150,000—or \$170,000.

The same of £35,000—or \$170,000.

BORN TO COMMAND.

To the Editor of the Tribune : I observe by a list of appointments made by the President since the adjournment of Congress, that out of 184 Captains, 1st Lieutenants and 2d Lieutenants, 41 Captains are from the Slave States, to 15 from the Free—23 1st. Lieutenants from Slave States to 32 from the Free. Northern men will do for 2d Lieutenants, but nothing higher. They are not born to command.

They are not born to command.

Negro-whipping in early life is an excellent exercise to lord it over white freemen.

New-York, March 13, 1847.

TEN DOLLARS PER GALLON FOR WINE .- We find the following advertisement in the Washing ton papers, and as the advertiser is a man of wealth, it may be of importance to those who know something about the article in question:—

'Ten dollars per gallon will be given for any quantity of wine, now in the hands of the trade, proved by chemical test to be free from the following poisons: Sugar of lead, logwood, green vitriot, capsicam, opium, tobacco, aloes, alum, essential oils' bitter oranges, oil of bitter almonds, Indiaoils' bitter oranges, oil of bitter almonds, India-berry, pokeberries, elderberries, Guinea pepper, Braxil wood, gum-benzoin, burnt sugar, brandy, laurel water, lamb's blood dragon's blood, red san-ders, salt of tartar, coulus indicus, poison hemlock, n. x vomica, oil of vitriol prussic acid, henbane, &c., or any other foreign admixture. The attention of wine merchants and consumers is particularly re-quested to the above.

GEORGE SAVAGE.

More Post Office Stupidity .- The New-York Tri bune states that there are at least one Aundred card-loads of newspapers lying in the post-office in that city, for want of the necessary bags to dispatch them in. The New-York Postmaster gave to the General on. The New-York Postmaster gave to the General Office at Washington, timely notice of the approaching deficiency of bags; but with characteristic shift-lessness, the matter was disregarded. What does it concern the Department whether subscribers get the papers or not, so long as they have paid their postage 'one quarter in advance'? Are not mortars more wanted against Vera Cruz than bags for the

A few days ago, a slaver was taken between She-A few days ago, a slaver was taken between Shebat and Gallinas, with five hundred and sixty slaves —which was augmented to five hundred and sixtyone, by a birth which took place a few moments after the captors gained the deck. A decretion, however, woon occurred, as five of the unhappy wretches died before morning. Some idea may be formed of the way in which the slavers do the business, from the admission of the captain of the slaving vessel to the prize officer—that in four hours from the time he let whis anchor, he had taken in wood water and the state of the slaving vessel to the prize officer—that in four hours from the time he let go his anchor, he had taken in wood, water and slaves, and was standing to sea.

Pigeons!!--If ever pigeons flew with a more per fect looseness than they have done in this region for the lust few days, it must have been on some occa-sion when 'the oldest inhabitant' was too young to remember it. We have been accustomed to hear of migrating companies of these birds called flocks; but this term fails of conveying any idea of the in-finite millions that have been moving simultaneously down the lake across the Nisgara. They come in processions, which at times striped the whole cannot processions, which at times striped the whole canopy m west to east, and threatened to turn all creat into flocks of pigeons - Buffalo Rep Dreadful Mortality. - The ship Thomas W. Sears

Dreadfal Mortality.—The ship Thomas W. Sears, arrived at this port this morning, from Liverpool, after a passage of 60 days. When she sailed from Liverpool, she had 141 steerage passengers; but twenty-four of them died on the passage, of ship fever and dysentery. Six births took place on board the T. W. S. on her passage.

As soon as Mr. Baily, the superintendent of passengers, boarded the vessel, the passengers commenced begging of him, and though many of them were interrogated, not one was found who possessed a copper!—Boston Traveller.

More Emigrants.-The ship Euphrasia, which ar-

rived here yesterday from Liverpool, brought over 178 steerage passengers. Four deaths and two births occurred during the passage.—Ibid. The Rhode Island election took place on Wednes

The Rhode Island election took place on Wednesday, and the results are as follows: The 'Law and Order' party have elected their Governor, Elisha Harris, by a handsome majority over the Democratic and all other candidates, a majority in both branches of the General Assembly, and one Representative to Congress, Robert D. Cranston. In the Western Congressional District, there is no choice.

East India Cotton .- The area of India is one third larger than that of Europe, excluding Rusaia, Norway and Sweden. In other words, it embraces 1,287,000 square miles. Its population is about one hundred and forty millions. Of this territory, England owns 613,873 square miles, having a population of 94,290,000.

A letter from Father Mathew is published in the papers, acknowledging a donation of £10. He says A South Carolina volunteer, writing from Gen. it is much to be regretted that donations are not sent Scott's camp, gives rather a dampening picture of the in corn, for 'the hard-hearted monopolists, who have life of a soldier. Chivalry can hardly sustain itself upon 'fat pork and muddy bijgewater':

Two more Government Vessels Gone .- The steam

Hayti.—The name of the newly elected President is said to be Faustin Soulouque. Like his predecessor Ritchie, he is a general officer, aged 50 years, and described as a man of probity firmness and good dis-

How to Serve a Hungry Enemy.—If thine enemy sunger, feed him.—Jeans Christ.

Give him h-ll, d-n him.—General Taylor.

Chili.—Advices from Valparaiso via Havana state that a conflagration recently took place in the city of Aneux, destroying eighty edifices, and inducing a loss in property consumed of \$300,000. An earthquake was said to have almost completely destroyed the city of Copiato. Its duration was for five or six

Stock Company of Colored Persons.—It is said that there is about to be established at South Trenton, a stock company consisting entirely of colore persons. The object is to carry on the tanning but iness, with a capital of \$6000, divided into shares of \$20. None but colored persons are permitted town stock. The shares are said to be nearly a laken us.

the 112th year of his age.

ALBANY, Monday, 7 P. M. A salute in honor of the Battle of Buena Vista was fired this noon by the Albany Republican Artillery, and during the progress of the firing, Francis Fitzpatrick, a carman, who had drawn one of the pieces used in firing the salute, to the ground, received such serious injury from the premature discharge of one of the guns, that he has since died.

Nine individuals in Portsmouth, N. H. gave \$100 each for the poor of freiand and Scotland; nine others gave \$50 each; three others \$30 each; six others \$25 each, and six others \$20 each.

The Society of Friends in England, who number in all about 23,000 souls, (men, women and children, have contributed to the relief of the suffering poor in Ireland, the liberal sum of £35,000—or \$170,000.

VOLUME XVII,-+NO. XVI.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN'S MAGAZINE SELF-IMPROVEMENT.

SELF-IMPROVEMENT.

THE January and March Numbers of this new parriodical, of original design and neat execution.

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Issued two-monthly—Price \$1 20 in advater.

Two cupies to one address, \$2, or one copy fat two years \$2—six copies \$5—thirteen copies \$10. Sumerical Agents and Booksellers in the United States.

March 26.

31.

HITCHCOCK & HOLT DENTISTS.

Corner of Court and Stoddard-streets, Boston. DR. HITCHCOCK has resumed his profession at his Old Establishment, where he may always be found, and is now associated with Dr. Holl, who is so favorably known as an excellent openior, During the absence of Dr. H. he has visited the deal. During the absence of Dr. H. he has visited the éea, tists in Europe, and has acquired all the improvements which are so successfully practised by the all naddition to his tour to Europe, and the extensive practice which he has had, Dr. H. takes great leasure in stating that, with the aid of his associate, his dental establishment is not to be surpassed by any in Europe or America, thereby rendering it as chiect to all wishing the services of a Dentis, to risk their office.

Teb. 12

THE LARGEST PAINTING IN THE WORLD Will be exhibited every evening except Sun y, at AMORY HALL.

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PAINTED ON THREE MILES OF CANVASS, EXHIBITING a view of country 1200 miles in Elength—extending from the mouth of the Missouri river to the city of New Orleans.

Admission 50 cents; children half price. To commence at 7 o'clock, precisely.

Exhibited every Saturday and Wednesday after.

noon, at 3 o'clock.

Abdominal Supporters.

NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER

CONTINUES to manufacture all the various upproved TRUSSES at his old stand, No. 305
Washington street, opposite No. 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has breen for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room and better conveniences for the Trusbusiness than any other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

ALSO—Abdominal Supporters, for Prolapsus Ulteri; Trusses for Prolapsus Uni; Suspensory Byg, Knee Caps, Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet; Trusses repaired at one hour's notice, and often times made to answer as well as new. The subscriber having worn a Truss himself for the has twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last twenty-five years, for Trusses, Dr. Chase's Trusses, for merly sold by Dr. Leech; Trusses of galvanied meal that will not rust, having wooden and copper paid, Read's Spiral Truss; Rundell's do; Salmon's Bull and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Ratchet do, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses, say be had at this cetablishment. Whispering Tubessade

Ratchet do, and the Shaker's Rocking Trusses, mer had this establishment. Whispering Tuesse, my be had at this establishment. Whispering Tuessad Ear Trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard of hearing.

All Ladies in want of Abdominal Supporters, or Trusses, waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who has had ten years' experience in the

CERTIFICATES

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston. Having had occasion to observe, that some percons fflicted with Hernia, have suffered much from the want of skilful workmen in accommodating Trusts to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pairs to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. Foster to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquisited with the manufacture of these instruments and ingenious in accommodating them to the variety of case which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend which occur. I feel myself called upon to recumens him to my professional brethren, and to the puble, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to the important articles. JOHN C. WARREN, M. From Dr. Robbins, Rozbury.

Since the deatn o. Mr. John Beath, I have used, in

preference to all other Trusses, those made by Mr P. G. ROBBINS, M. D.

From Dr. Green, Boston. I have sent many persons to be fitted with Tresses and Abdominal Supporters, by James F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction in their appli-

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, is consequence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account, i am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D.

Boston, April 27, 1847.

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REFUGE From the THE PRINCIP

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